The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,216.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Ethiopia," 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 11th May, at noon.

May.		May.
Leave Bombay	Leave Colombo	
,, Rutnagherry 12	,, Galle	19
,, Vingolla 13	,, Negapatam	21
,, Carwar 13	,, Pondicherry	22
,, Mangalore 14	,, Madras	24
,, Cannanore 15	,, Coconada	26
,, Calicut 15	,, Vizagapatam	27
,, Beyppore 15	,, Bimlipatam	27
,, Cochin 16	,, Gopalpore	28
,, Tuticorin 17	,, False Point	29
	Arrive Calcutta	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beyppore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnaghurry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship "Euphrates," 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 3rd May, at noon.

Up. May.		Down. May.
Leave Bombay 3	Leave Bussorah	22
,, Kurrachee 7	,, Fao	22
,, Gundur 8	,, Bushire	25
,, Muscat 11	,, Linga	25
,, Bunder Abbas 13	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Linga 14	,, Muscat	29
,, Bushire 16		June.
,, Fao 18	,, Gundur	1
Arrive Bussorah 19	,, Kurrachee	2
	Arrive Bombay	8

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "Mahratta," 742 tons, 150 H. P., Commander A. Scott, to Cochin on Tuesday the 4th May at noon, for intermediated ports, viz.

Down.		Up.
Tuesday.	Leave Cochin—	Tuesday.
Wednesday.	,, Beyppore—	Wednesday.
,,	,, Calicut ,,	,,
,,	,, Tellicherry—	Thursday.
,,	,, Cannanore ,,	,,
Friday.	,, Mangalore—	Friday.
Saturday.	,, Coompta—	Saturday.
,,	,, Carwar ,,	,,
,,	,, Goa ,,	,,
,,	,, Vingorla—	Sunday.
,,	,, Malwan ,,	,,
,,	,, Rutnagherry—	Monday.
Arrive Cochin—Sunday.	Arrive Bombay—	Tuesday.

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Emeu," (1,538 tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched for the above ports on Friday, the 30th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also passengers and cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th April, 1869.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO EUROPE.

ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.—R. RUBALTINO & Co. running in connection with the Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Company. These commodious English-built Steamers, offering every comfort to Passengers, sail regularly from Alexandria on the 1st and 15th of every month for Genoa, calling at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Rates of Fares.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Messina	£ 4 4s.	£ 3 4s.	£ 1 16s.
Naples	,, 6 0s.	,, 4 16s.	,, 2 4s.
Leghorn	,, 7 18s.	,, 6 0s.	,, 2 12s.
Genoa	,, 8 8s.	,, 6 16s.	,, 2 16s.

Six Shillings per day charged for Board during detention.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Barkes & Co., Alexandria, E. Mahorelch and D. N. Mitzaki, Esqs., Suez, and in Bombay to

Bombay, 26th April, 1869. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

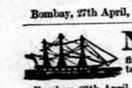
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious s. s. "Californian," Captain Watson, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, shippers are particularly requested to send same on board as soon as possible to facilitate the vessel getting quick despatch.

The "Californian" offers excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers, the saloon being extensive and the state-rooms well fitted and airy, and is well-known as a comfortable as well as quick vessel, having been awarded the prize by Government, offered for the quickest run during the Abyssinian Expedition, and offering a table liberally supplied. Passengers may rely on receiving every attention on board.

G. F. PIM & Co., Bombay, April, 1869. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

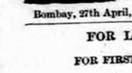


THE A 1 Clipper and late Emigrant ship "Schleswig Bride," to sail about 15th May, has excellent accommodation for a few passengers, and carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1869.



NOTICE.—For Calcutta direct, sailing about 13th May, the fine iron ship "British Sovereign." For terms of freight, &c., apply to

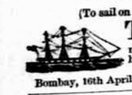
FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1869.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

(To sail on 10th proximo full or not full.)



THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree," 1,292 tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander, having all her cargo engaged, will be despatched as above.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1869.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Rohilla," Dougall, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dougall will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S

ETHERODINE.

ITS THERAPEUTICAL PROPERTIES

ARE DIAPHORETIC, ANTISPASMODIC, AND SEDATIVE and superior to any other pharmaceutical preparation. It also possesses the important advantage over Chlorodyne, Morphia, and the ordinary preparations of Opium in maintaining the desired effects without the necessity of augmenting the dose.

These facts are borne out by the experience of medical men in extensive hospital and private practice, who amply testify to its remarkable efficacy in alleviating and curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Fevers, Rheumatism, Spasms, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.

The virtues of Etherodine are not deteriorated by long keeping or any variations of climate.

Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 5th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
1 ,, Under Vests.	1 Mat.
2 ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Packing Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White ,,	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First "lass Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

LAST NIGHT BUT SIX.

Production of Byron's highly popular

BURLESQUE, entitled, THE VERY LATEST EDITION OF

THE LADY OF LYONS!!!

First time this season, and by particular request,

DAVE CARSON

will appear in his world-renowned impersonation of THE BENGALEE BABOO.

ON SATURDAY, 1st MAY,

Will be presented with magnificent new costumes, scenery, and effects, Byron's famous Burlesque, entitled, THE VERY LATEST EDITION OF

THE LADY OF LYONS.

Beauseant (a decidedly "bad lot," who, being of considerable weight in Lyons, may, with justice, be termed a heavy villain) ....Mr. Pollock.
Colonel Damas (a veteran of the old school, an advocate for military moustachious, and a strict disciplino-hairy "un.....Mr. South.
Deschappelles (Wholesale Grocer, Tea Dealer, and Italian Warehouseman.—N.B. "The Trade Supplied, &c.") .....Mr. Deering.
Claude Melnotte (a youth of imaginative temperament, who, from the fact of never doing anything for his living, is looked upon by his comrades as a genius, and who, although he commits a fraud which in modern times would result in unlimited horse-whippings, is nevertheless considered by a British audience an object of sympathy and regard) .....Mrs. H. Richardson.
Gaspar (a virtuous peasant, who offers himself as a go-between, and gets, as usual, more pedal applications than small coin of the realm) .....Mr. Cull.
Landlord of the "Golden Lion" (a re-publican) .....Mr. Herberte.
Madame Deschappelles (M. Deschappelles' "good lady") .....Miss F. Wiseman.
Pauline (her only child, so highly polished that she may be said to take the shine out of every rival,—proud, but eventually penitent) .....Mr. Haygarth.
The Widow Melnotte ("a lone lorn creetur") Mr. Richardson.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c.

Scene I.—DRAWING ROOM AT M. DESCHAPPELLES.

Pauline finds a mean Suitor by no means suit her—The rejected addresses of one of the Smiths—Beauseant boils over, and the Deschappelles are in a simmar-lar condition. Revenge! Revenge!! Revenge!!!

Scene II.—EXTERIOR OF THE "GOLDEN LION."

Interview between the Landlord and the spurned Admirer, during which the latter contrives to hint a few trifles to the Audience.

Scene III.—THE WIDOW'S 'UMBLE ROOF.

Which illustrates the truth of the Old Saw, that "Boys will be boys"—Claude wounds a Mother, who in her turn executes a Grand-pas—The dishonored note! Spurned!—Shameful Conspiracy to defraud.

Scene IV.—BACK GARDEN AT DESCHAPPELLES.

The Prince of Como (Prints after Claude), light Italian—Description of an imaginary Crystal Palace, sufficiently clear to be seen through—Damas having indulged at dinner in African Sherry, treats Claude to the Dessert of a Rapier, a military manover—A hurried Wedding.

Scene V.—THE "GOLDEN LION" AGAIN.

Arrival of distinguished Visitors—The Climax approaches.

Scene VI.—THE WIDOW'S ONCE MORE.

The Discovery—Harrowing and a Rowing—Claude turns Recruit, not knowing which way to run—Agony of everybody.

Summary Disposal of Two Years and a Half.

Scene Last.—DESCHAPPELLES' VILLA.

DIVERTISSEMENT!

Beauseant and Pauline about to be united—Arrival of a remarkably mysterious Stranger—The Banns forbidden and the Nuptial not—— Can it be! Yes! It is! It is!

The performance will commence at 9 o'clock precisely with the admired Comedy by C. Dance, Esq.

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

Captain Charles	Mr. H. Richardson.
Ernest Militant	Mr. F. Pollock.
Potter	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Mrs. Ernest Militant	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Smart	Miss F. Wiseman.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	,, 3
Upper Circle	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

HAND PUNKAHS SUPPLIED GRATIS.

Acting Manager .....Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager .....Mr. H. Richardson.
Musical Director .....Signor Zelman.

A GENTLEMAN at Byculla, near to the Railway Station, will be glad to accommodate a Married Couple or two Bachelors. References given and required. Apply first by letter addressed H., care of the publisher "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, on Wednesday the 12th proximo, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company made up to the 14th instant, appointing Directors, and declaring a dividend.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th April, 1869.

CHARLES TOVEY & SON, WINE EXPORTERS, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON.

MESSRS. OWEN and OKELL, Agents of the above Firm, Call attention to the following:

BRANDY. Per dozen.

COGNAC, Vintage 1865 ..... Rs. 20

CLARETS.

CHARLES TOVEY'S $ 4 ..... ,, 15

SHERRIES.

PALE DRY DINNER ..... ,, 24
AMONTILLADO ..... ,, 28
"THREE CROWNS" SOLERA ..... ,, 44

Detailed Price Current on application.

OWEN and OKELL, Agents for Charles Tovey and Son, Bombay Presidency.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Co.

CORN FLOURS

Received by Weekly Steamer.

BROWN & POLSON'S, & KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Packets of 1 lb. each	0 14	1 0
Do. do. (per dozen only) each	0 12	0 14

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN living at Parell, with easy access to Fort for business, will be glad to meet with a married couple to join him. References given and required. Apply first by letter to M. M., Adelphi Family Hotel.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucus. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.—TO LET, single and double Sets of Rooms. Vehar Water laid on and supplied free to each set of rooms.

Apply by letter to the Secretary, Bombay Mechanics' Building Company (Limited), 1, Albion Place, Parel Road.

TO LET, a nice airy two storied Bungalow at Girgaum, Gaumdavee New Road, No. 14, opposite the Convent, fit for family residence or an Hotel, with Vehar water laid on pre mises. Apply at No. 6, Rampart Row, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

TRADE WITHOUT BOOKS.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES TO PURCHASERS.

BULL AND COMPANY,

TAILORS, DRAPERS, OUTFITTERS, AND HOSIERS.

No. 2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Opposite Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's.)

BULL & Co. have the pleasure of announcing that they have opened an Outfitting Establishment in the commodious premises, No. 2, Hummum Street. Their large Stock is of the Best Quality and has been selected to meet the wants of everybody. The business will be conducted on the principle of small profits and quick returns, thus enabling them to supply first-rate materials to their customers at low prices.

An Experienced Cutter has been engaged, and customers of the establishment may depend upon their orders being punctually attended to, and that the clothing ordered by them will be both graceful and well-fitting.

Residents of Bombay can be waited upon at their residences by the Cutter with patterns.

BULL & Co. hope by strict attention to the favours of their customers, and by the excellent quality of their goods, to merit a share of public patronage.

The Stock comprises the largest assortment of

EXTRA SUPERFINE Blue and Black Cloth.

BLACK and BLUE Diagonal and Fancy Coatings.

FANCY DOESKIN, Newest Pattern.

FANCY TWEEDS, Thin for the Hot Season.

FANCY TWEEDS, for Suits.

BEDFORD CORDS, best for riding.

BLACK and COLORED Fine Velvet.

PARAMATA and ALPACA.

BLUE FLANNELS for the Rains.

WHITE FLANNELS for Cricketing.

WHITE and COLOURED Drills for Washing Trousers.

BROWN HOLLAND and KARKY for Office Wear.

SPUN SILK for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY FLANNEL, all wool, for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY FLANNEL, silk and wool, for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY SILK and WOOL Shirts, English made.

FANCY all-wool Shirts, English made.

REAL Indian Gauze UNDERVESTS.

LISLE Thread HALF HOSE.

STRIPED Merino HALF HOSE.

WHITE Cotton HALF HOSE.

HANDKERCHIEFS. White Linen and Fancy Bordered

WHITE SHIRTS, English made, first class quality.

COLOURED CAMBRIC Shirts.

COLLARS of all the modern Shapes.

SCARF of the Newest Pattern.

TIES, White and Black Dress.

FANCY SILK TIES.

HATS, DRAB SHELL.

ELWOOD'S Hats, Black, Drab, and Brown.

FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

BEAK & Co.'s new patent Pith and Felt Waterproof.

VENTILATING HATS, sure preservative of Sunstroke.

CALCUTTA PITH HATS of all kinds.

PUGGREES of all newest kinds and patterns.

RAILWAY RUGS of all sizes and patterns.

SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus of all sizes.

SOLID LEATHER Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

BULL AND COMPANY, 2 HUMMUM STREET.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, UXBRIDGE HOUSE. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.

Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	,, 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	,, 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,, 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,, 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,, 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarring &c., per pair	3	,, 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	,, 8
India Gauze Pants	7	,, 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	,, 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	
Do. Dress Do. ,,	75	
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool ,,	10	0
Do. Cashmere ,,	10	
Spun Silk Shirts	12	
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	
Cashmere Do.	20	
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	
Prince of Wales Do.	18	

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel or require an absorbing Material, each 8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do with Tie ,,	7	8
The Belgian ,,	7	0
do. with Tie ,,	7	8
The Shakespear ,,	7	8
do. with Tie ,,	7	8
The Regent ,,	7	0
The Indian ,,	7	0
The Improved West End ,,	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ... Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties	2	8
Guyot's Improved French Braces	5	0
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	3	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damak Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use		
Ladies' Do. Do.	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
,, ,, Chased	15	,, 30
,, ,, Enameled	16	,, 30
,, Sleeve Links	15	,, 30
,, Shirt Studs	14	,, 30
,, Scarf Rings	8	,, 12
,, Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	,, 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	,, 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	,, 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12	,, 35
Railway Rugs	12	,, 50
Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.		

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
The Jerome do.	7	8
The Cantab do.	7	8
The Isis do.	7	8
The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. Turban ,, lined Cork. ,, Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats ..... Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves ..... Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s		Gent.'s
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin!
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company, Indian Hosiers.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to anyone whom they have supplied for an opinion as to its usefulness.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—Contai ning in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR BHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Sulphurici) ..... 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had.

No. 1 Cigar Shape
,, 2 Do. Do.
,, 3 Cheroot Do.

D. S. KEM & Co., 5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Motrewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

NOTICES.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson,		
Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill	Rs. 20	per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon	,, 15	,,
Tuning Pianos	,, 7	,,
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music	,, 20	,,

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

NOTICE.—We have this day authorised Mr. Harry Hibbert to sign our Firm per procuration.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1869.

POONA RACES.—Gentlemen are requested to make all Entrances, Nominations, &c., for the ensuing Poona Races to the Honorary Secretary, Poona, instead of Mahableshwur, as before directed.

JOHN HUMFREY, Honorary Secretary.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

26th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any shareholders of the EASTINDIA RANK, anxious to join in the application which Nansee Khyraz intends to make in the High Court of Bombay, are required to send in their names to him, at 13 Meadow Street, within four days from this date, that a meeting may be held and arrangements made in the matter.—Dated this 26th day of April, 1869.

NANSEE KHYRAZ.

NOTICE.—Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned, up to 2 P.M. on Thursday, the 29th instant, from parties willing to undertake the widening the lower road leading to the Government House, Malabar Point, and constructing Lodges at the entrance thereof.

The plan and specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender. KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,

Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 24th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Thursday the 29th instant, Her Majesty's Receiving Ship "Ajdaha," of 1,440 tons burthen, coppered and copper and iron fastened, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—The sale of the vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market dull. Elphinstones and Colabas respectively declined to 875 and 1395. Moderate inquiry for New Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 557½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomal. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,900,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	557½
2,150,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	300
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200 [div.
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	132 ex-
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1395
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	875
2,080,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	495
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	865
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	300

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. ..... | 1150—1160

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,093	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875 [div.
125,000	2,500	all	39	Alliance Spinning	1590 ex
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	255
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	200	Great Eastern	1450
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g's Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	10 -110.
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3—3½
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Tr'dcorp B'k.	36
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	150	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	410
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
200,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast.	160—170

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112½
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	93½ nl.
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do	107
5 years' do. do.	105½
Six percent. Municipal Loan.	93

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8½ per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 280
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-10
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-9-0
Australian Gold	,, 169-9-

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 28.

Annesley, Lieutenant Colonel, Pension Paymaster, on duty, from Roha Ushtumnee.
Baird, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kattywar.
Chester, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Saugor.
Campbell, Major, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, from Tanna.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 28.

Hewett, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Hazlegrove, Ensign, Ordnance Department, on privilege leave, to Chester, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate to England (on the 1st May.)

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 20th April, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

6th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant E. R. Ray, General List, to be Quartermaster.

13th Regiment N. I.—Captain W. G. Trevor, Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Staff.

15th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant W. E. Sandwith, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Iredell, who vacates.

18th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant C. H. Lechmere, Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster during the absence of Lieutenant Hamel, on medical certificate to Europe.

23rd Regiment N. I.—Major M. R. Bruce, Wing Officer, to officiate as Second in Command during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, on furlough to Europe.

Captain W. A. Park to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Major Bruce.

Lieutenant J. T. Watling, 45th Foot, Second Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant Gatacre on medical certificate to Europe.

Captain G. O. Hawthorn, Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, vice Major Pierce.

Poona, 21st April 1869.

Ensign H. Mellis, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, is appointed Wing Subaltern 4th (Rifles) Regiment N. I. on probation.

The services of Serjeant F. A. M. Guilfoyle, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, are placed at the Commissary General, for employment in the Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

16th Brigade Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant E. B. Crawley Boevey, to proceed by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

24th Brigade Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain W. B. Troup to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Captain L. H. Sibthorpe, (6th Regiment N. I.) from 30th April to 5th May 1869, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

1st Battalion 2nd Foot.—Ensign M. Cust, from 14th April to 14th May 1869, to proceed to Mahabuleshwur on medical certificate.

45th Foot.—Ensign J. Humfrey, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 3rd Light Cavalry, 30 days from the date of departure, to proceed to Mahabuleshwur on medical certificate.

Medical Service.—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. McCutchan, from 13th April to 12th May 1869, to proceed to Ghizree on medical certificate.

22nd Foot.—Lieutenant C. Lowndes, from 21st March to 30th April 1869, to remain at Bombay on medical certificate.

14th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant A. H. Wodehouse, of 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

2nd Regiment Sind Horse.—Lieutenant J. E. Gordon, from 19th to 29th March 1869, in extension on private affairs, to enable him to rejoin.

Poona, 27th April, 1869.

Apprentice J. G. De Silva, No. 754, attached to the European General Hospital, Bombay, is transferred for duty under the orders of the Inspector General British Medical Service.

Hospital Apprentice J. Cabral, No. 579, is discharged the service at his own request.

Staff Surgeon Major T. E. White, having completed his tour of foreign service, is directed to proceed to England on being relieved by Staff Surgeon J. Kelly, and will report himself to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards, and to the Director General Army Medical Department.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2-0-0 per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£5 10s. 0d. to £6 0s. Nominal
Overland	Cotton	£5 10s. 0d. to £6 0s. p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 8 to 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 20 to 25 per chest
Calcutta	Sail'	Rs. 4 to 5 per ton'
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Ethiopia (s)	McCallum	Calcutta, April 6.
	Alice	Windemer	Grangemouth, Nov. 28

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Himalaya (s)	Atkinson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
28	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa.
	Gleam	Burgess	Cochin.

The ship Seaman's Bride, Anderson, to Penang, Siam and Singapore, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship British Sovereign, for Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

ANGAUM, 27th, 7-49 P.M.—Mail steamer "Cashmere" passing for Bunder Abass.

KURRACHEE, 28th, 1-35 P.M.—Steamer "Mahratta," with Overland mails, sailed for Bombay at 10-30 A.M.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

NAGPORE, 28th, 7-50 A.M.—Communication right to Seoneea.

KURRACHEE, 28th, 11-22 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted to Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 26th April, via Russia, 22nd April.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th and 25th April.

,, Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 24th and 25th April.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 27th April to 8 P.M. of the 28th April is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 34	0 1
,, Calcutta	23 44	6 58
,, Madras	9 44	1 10

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BARTLEY—April 27th, the wife of T. H. Bartley, Esq., of a son.
HORTON—April 27th, at Grant Road, the wife of Mr. T. H. Horton, Inspector of Police, of a daughter, still-born.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BABINGTON—April 19th, at Vellore, the wife of Colonel J. H. M. Babington, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

BLAIR—April 17th, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain R. Blair, Royal Engineers, of a son.
AITKEN—April 17th, at Closeburn, Simla, the wife of Major R. H. M. Aitken, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRAHAM—BEAN—April 15th, at Christ Church, Rawul Pindee, by the Rev. Arthur Irwin, T. Graham, Lieutenant, R. H. A., to Elizabeth Maria Campbell, eldest daughter of Major J. W. F. Bean, Bengal Staff Corps.
ROBERTS—TROUP—April 19th, at Meerut, by the Rev. Joseph Spear, M.A., William Arthur Roberts, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, to Charlotte Elizabeth Rose, second daughter of Major General Colin Troup, C.B.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has, by General Power of Attorney, duly authorized the undersigned to act for him during his absence from Bombay.

GEORGE HOOPER.

26th April, 1869.

MR. JAMES FAICHNEY is authorized to sign Bills for Manager.

GEORGE HOOPER.

26th April, 1869.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1869.

THAT, upon the first public question of any complexity on which Lord Mayo has had to review the opinions of a subordinate Governor, his decisions should happen to be in complete unison with those of Mr. Grey regarding a score, or more, of important points, most of which have long been the subject of angry and not very satisfactory discussion, might from one aspect be almost regarded as a misfortune. Many people might be strongly tempted to conclude that His Excellency either can have no opinions of his own or must be wanting in the moral strength to maintain them. Probably no question has given rise to a greater conflict of both views and interests than that of tea planting in Bengal; and when we find a Minute of the Lieutenant-Governor—in which after going carefully over the entire ground, he is himself compelled to differ from the deliberate recommendations of the very able and experienced men who formed the Commission specially appointed to investigate the subject—accepted in every essential respect, paragraph by paragraph, by the Viceroy, we are certainly struck by the novelty of such a result on the annals of Indian official correspondence. It needs, however, but very little consideration to show that a more generous conclusion, and one more consistent with the impression produced by Lord Mayo upon all who have been brought in contact with him, may be arrived at without any violation of probability.

The most important points on which the local Government proposes to legislate, are the terms to be allowed to purchasers and lessees of waste lands; the question of interference or non-interference by law with the rates of labourers' wages and the prices of rice; the liberty of private recruiting; the mode of dealing with cases of breach of contract; and the extent to which Government should interpose to protect the labourer in the tea districts and on his way to them. The remainder of the Lieutenant Governor's Minute refers to matters of the merest detail with which a local Government and local experience is best qualified to deal. Now, on these principal points the views of the Lieutenant Governor are so obviously just that any statesmen of broad and sound views might naturally be expected to concur in them without reservation. Nothing, we think, could have been more unreasonable, and more calculated to open the way to the most serious abuses, than the plan proposed by the Commissioners of allowing the price of lands to be a matter of adjustment between the Collector and each purchaser. Such an arrangement would have been intolerable both to the planters and the Government, and most of all, we venture to say, to the Collectors themselves. On this point the Lieutenant Governor proposes to fix different prices, according to broad distinctions of locality, and the Viceroy sanctions the modification, should the local officers see no impediment to it, and thinks it likely to be popular. We believe it to be just what is required in the interest of both the planters and the State. Similarly no one will be inclined to see any hardship in the refusal of the Lieutenant Governor to recommend more favourable rates of rent for land leased for tea than for other crops, or is likely to feel surprised that on this point also Lord Mayo's views coincide with those of his Lieutenant. The determination, again, not to impose a minimum rate of wages, or a maximum rate for the rice to be supplied to the cooly by his employer, is a triumph for common sense and political economy, for which there has, indeed, been a hard fight, but which is after all no very extraordinary proof of progress of ideas on the part of the Bengal Government, and certainly not so revolutionary as to be likely to astonish Lord Mayo. With regard to the liberty of private recruiting, the concurrent testimony of all parties in its favour is so strong that the conclusion of the Lieutenant-Governor was almost a matter of certainty. The question of breach of contract was one of extreme difficulty, and the decision arrived at is a compromise, to which, for mere peace sake, all parties may very well adhere, though it may not, perhaps, fully satisfy them. In rejecting it the Viceroy would only have revived a most troublesome question which was not likely to be decided more justly or more conveniently. In the matter of protection the Government of Bengal has shown a wise disposition not to be more minute or vexatious than is absolutely necessary. These grand questions being decided, the Viceroy could very well afford to express a formal concurrence in matters of detail, about which probably no two men would entirely agree, and in which it was of far more importance to leave the local Government unfettered than for His Excellency to air his individual opinions. Indeed, we may safely say that it would have been mischievous waste of time on the part of Lord Mayo to have undertaken the labour of forming any opinion on such minutæ; and the course he has adopted rather indicates such a just appreciation of the true functions of the Central Government as promises to put a stop to a great deal of circumlocution and delay.

The planters themselves have, as far as we can see, no ground to grieve over the decision arrived at. By far the most serious of the evils of which they complained, will meet with an efficient remedy. If they have not got all they want, they must remember that perfect satisfaction is inconsistent with that principle of equilibrium which sustains society.

THE Delhi *Mofussilite* has published what would be most welcome news—if it were true. "We hear on good authority," so runs the rede, "that it has been decided to carry the Baroda Railway close to, if not actually through, the 'Sudder,' outside the Lahore Gate of the city, &c." We wish it were true that anything had been decided—even so small a thing as the approach to Delhi—in regard to the much wanted communication with the basin of the Upper Ganges. Unfortunately the "papers" and plans relating to the whole subject are still "under consideration." The various schemes put forward, the formidable string of minutes and memoranda, constituting a book of goodly bulk, repose in the offices of the State; and while it has not been "decided" how the iron road should be taken towards Delhi, it is not likely that the mode of entering that city has been settled. Why are not the papers published? Would not a little outside criticism be of service? Perhaps it might even assist the authorities in arriving at the much wished for decision. The project halts, we believe, because the engineers and politicals are at odds respecting the route to be adopted. One strong party, having an eye to that Euphrates Valley Line which is in the clouds and likely to remain there, wants to go west of the Aravulli range. They assert that it is the best military, and best revenue, and best commercial route, and they insist also that it provides most completely for the railway future of India. We are open to conviction, but to our minds the direct route through Rajpootana, which would knit together important military stations, admit of easy lateral communication with Central India, and form one side of a strong triangle between Bombay, Allahabad, and Delhi, is a much better military line than the out of the way route through the fringe of desert west of the Aravulli chain. The inner line would supply transit to both flanks, and would communicate to the eastward with the whole of Central India. The outer line would communicate with nothing on the western flank, unless the Government thought fit to thrust an otherwise useless railway through the desert to the Indus, and the facilities it would offer for communicating with the territories eastward would be limited to one or two points. The commercial prospects of the eastern route seem far better than those of the western; while from a political point of view the superiority of a good road through the heart of the Native Rajpootana States and in near neighbourhood to the dominions of the Mahratta princes would appear to be incontestable. But the main thing is to secure an effective roadway, bringing the port of Bombay—now the gate of India—into rapid communication with the seats of strength in the North-West. Where so many very able and honest men, all zealous for the welfare of the empire, differ as to means, there is a strong presumption that either route would yield considerable advantages. It would be better to take one than none, and put an end to the writing of Minutes. The whole question of increased railway facilities is before the Home Government—this Delhi line, the completion of the road to Kurrachee, also essential, the Veerumgaum extension, the Dharwar project, and others. What is most wanted is a prompt decision. Were the order to come out by the next mail, years must elapse before any one scheme could be finished. Delay only pushes achievement further into the future, and defers the period when the earnings of the railways will cover the guarantee.

THE public will be glad to see that Mr. Frank Henry Green has paid into the poor-box the net amount of the money he legally obtained from his late tenants. He is charitable at a cheap rate. The disposition of the rupees, however, implies that he brought his suit not to recoup himself for a loss but to punish his obliging tenants; and thus the loan he has made to the Lord does not much mend the matter.

CAPTAIN C. W. R. CHESTER, Brigade Major Saugor, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

MAJOR E. HILL, Madras Staff Corps, 2nd in command 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years.

LIEUTENANT A. B. LOWETT, R. E., Assistant Superintendent Persian Telegraph, has been allowed eight months furlough to England, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

FROM the Madras papers we learn of the death last Thursday evening, at the Presidency, from dysentery, of Lieut.-Col. J. C. Day, officiating Commandant 17th Regt. N. I. His remains were interred on the following evening with military honours in St. Mary's cemetery.

THE services of Lieutenant Colonel W.S. Simpson and Captain W. Anderson, of the Madras Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, for appointment, respectively, as Commandant and Adjutant of the Volunteer Rifle Corps at Bangalore.

WE observe that the thanks of the Government of India have been communicated to Colonel Keys, Captain Cavagnari, and the officers and men concerned, for their excellent services in the late brilliant and successful little expedition against the Bezotees.

THE Government of India in the Military Department has issued stringent instructions calling attention to the order that officers, who may have applied for furlough, are on no account to be permitted to leave their stations until they have been officially informed that the furlough has been sanctioned.

THERE is a rumour that the Ameer of Bokhara has been killed by his eldest son, the same who was lately so completely thrashed by the Russians in concert with the Ameer. But, says the "Pioneer," it is probably only a rumour.

THE "Moscow Gazette" welcomes the suggestion of an interchange of Consular Agents between Russian Central Asia and British India. The English Consul, according to the "Gazette," might, with propriety, reside at Tashkend, and the Russian at Lahore or Peshawur.

IT is reported in Cabul, says the "Pioneer," that the Russian authorities, in the portions of the Khanate of Bokhara in their occupation or under their control, have determined altogether to prohibit the importation of goods from India. It is said that shop-keepers have been ordered to dispose of their stocks of such goods within four months, and to re-place them with articles of Russian manufacture or import—patterns of which are officially supplied. Indian merchandise is not prohibited by name, but it is virtually by the enormity of the duty. Thus the import duty on Indian muslin (*mul-mul*) is 64 per cent. on value.

According to the "Deccan Herald" "the Government of Bombay has received a despatch from Her Majesty's Chief Secretary of State for India relating to the conduct of the native police, in extorting confession in cases of serious crimes. His Grace the Duke of Argyll has called for a report on the number of confessions made by persons accused of murder, dacoity, and other heinous offences, for five years, from 1864 to 1868 inclusive; on the number of children produced as witnesses in such cases; and on the number of confessions retracted on the trial of the cases in the Session Courts."

WE hope Lord Mayo will always study expedition in disposing of public questions as much as he seems to do at present. He has shown a praiseworthy desire to substitute personal consultations when possible for letter-writing. The "Pioneer" hears that Mr. H. Lee Smith, Chief Engineer of the Lahore and Peshawur Railway, has been summoned by the Viceroy to Simla, for the purpose of quicker and fuller consultation with Colonel Strachey than could be held by letter.

WITH regard to the re-distribution of departments among the members of Council, to which we lately alluded, we ("Pioneer") believe that if Sir Richard Temple should go to England (which is doubtful) Mr. Strachey will take charge of the Financial Department. Mr. Ellis has already taken over the greater part of the Home Office work, while Sir Henry Durand presides over the current business of the Public Works Department. His Excellency the Viceroy retains the Foreign Office in his immediate direction as heretofore.

THE Superintending Engineer of the 3rd Division in the Madras Presidency would be esteemed a treasure at home in the departments where economy in the use of quills is so rigidly enjoined. It appears from a Madras paper that he has lately reminded Range officers of the time during which some articles of "stationery" *must* be kept in use. It seems that a single-blade penknife ought to last four years, a strap eight, and a hone eight years, while the endurance of a ruler and of a wooden ink-stand is estimated at ten years!

MADRAS is not content with having one People's Park, but wishes to have a second. We observe that the Municipal Commissioners have applied to Government "for the piece of waste land near Burghall's stables, for the purpose of enclosing and laying it out as a Park for the recreation of the residents of Chintaudrepettah and Triplicane." Part of the land, however, belongs to the Shotriem village of Chintaudrepettah; and the Commissioners can acquire possession of it, the Government will not object to the transfer of the Government land, on the condition that it is converted, as proposed, into a People's Park. It is understood that the name intended to be given to this new place of recreation is, "The Napier Park."

DR. URQUHART has been appointed Consulting Physician for the Madras Railway.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a loan to the Ootacamund Municipality of Rs. 60,000, to be repaid, with interest at 5 per cent., within six years.

UNDER the authority of the Government of India, the two first clauses of para. 100 of the Royal Clothing Warrant of 1865 are made applicable to India.

"OUR PAPER" (Kurrachee) hears that Government has "sanctioned an outlay of a lakh of rupees from the local funds for the construction of two steamers to ply between Sukkur and Roree on a representation from the civil authorities in Upper Sind."

CAPTAIN G. P. RIPLEY, 2nd Squadron Officer 1st Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to command the corps during the absence on furlough of Captain Maclean, and vice Captain Vivian, transferred to the 3rd Cavalry. Captain Stewart and Lieutenants Hutchinson and Atkinson get the regimental steps.

THE revenue of Ceylon for 1868 proves to have been £925,000, and the expenditure about £46,000 more. This deficit is not enormous, but the good people of Ceylon having (until 1867) been used to surpluses for fifteen years, consider themselves now on the straight road to the workhouse—a temper of mind not to be blamed.—*Pioneer.*

As an instance of what the Postal Department can do in India, it is mentioned that a letter posted at Delhi on the 7th August 1868, to the address of the manager of the "Pioneer," was delivered only last Sunday. The letter appears to have been detained all that time at the Delhi office, as the envelope bears no other post-marks than those of Delhi and Allahabad.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 26TH APRIL.

Another agrarian outrage has taken place in Tipperary, where a Mr. Bradshaw, a magistrate, has been shot dead.

Lord Hyde has been elected member for Brecon.

Advices from Spain state that the conscription has passed off tranquilly.

It is reported that the Duke d'Aosta, second son of the King of Italy, will accept the Crown of Spain, if it should be offered to him.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL.

An animated debate took place last night in the House of Lords, on the Marquis of Clanricarde's Irish Land Bill. Earl Granville defended the neutral attitude of Government, and said that adoption by Government would be tantamount to their own introduction of the Bill. With regard to numerous measures before Parliament, he said that it was useless for Government in all cases to introduce measures themselves. Lord Clanricarde, upon this, consented to the postponement of the committal of the Bill until 25th of May.

The House of Commons has adopted Clauses 24 to 27 of the Irish Church Bill.

Mr. Grant Duff, in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote, said that no arrangements had been effected relative to the disputes between the Sovereigns of Muscat and Zanzibar, and that no action was contemplated with reference to affairs in the Persian Gulf States.

Pretender is the winner of the 2,000 gineas stakes.

The French Chambers have closed in preparation for the General Elections.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

The *Massilia*, from Southampton, takes out £154,000 in specie for Bombay; and the *Syria*, from Marseilles, takes £235,000 for the same place.

The Bombay Mail of the 3rd instant was delivered in London to-day.

The steamer *Columbian*, with the Outward Indian Mails, left Suez for Bombay on the 25th instant at 10 A.M. (8 hours before contract time.)

[PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, 28TH APRIL, 5-40 P.M.

Govt. Securities. { Fives and a half, 11¼ premium. Fives, 8 premium. Fours, 7 discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 3ths.
Dead Weight, £1 12s. 6d.
Light freight, £4.
Cotton, £3.
Interest on Loans, 7½ per cent.
Money market easy.
40 Inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 5-6.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 4-1.

RAJCOTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

24TH APRIL.

OWING to the appointment of Mr. Kristnajee Luximon to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Political Agent, Mr. Gurdhurlall O. has been appointed to officiate as 1st, Mr. James Crowley as 2nd, Mr. Kessowrao Bhaskurjee as 3rd, and Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Hormusjee, head accountant, as 4th Extra Political Assistants. These are considered satisfactory arrangements.

Government having confirmed the dismissal of the late head clerk, Mr. Sealy, that appointment has been conferred upon an old and worthy servant, Mr. A. P. Mendosa.

A vernacular paper, published at Ahmedabad, called the "Chundrodaya," in its issue of the 19th instant, which I have just seen, publishes some gossip, or rather gup, from Kattyawar, a portion of which, namely, that about one Poput Vuljee, vakeel of Nowanuggur, having taken the field against the Waghurs and slain five of them, savours strongly of Baron Munchausenism. The writer of that article is evidently under the atmospheric influences of Nowanuggur.

The provincial correspondents of some of the vernacular papers are so prone to exaggerate, and at times invent, that everything they say should be received with extreme caution. The allusion made in the "Chundrodaya" to the Agency Dufturdar is apparently very ill-natured. The Dufturdar is an old and valuable sevant of the Government, and although anything that anonymous writers may say of him in obscure journals cannot harm him, still it is not fair that a man's reputation should now and then be wantonly attacked.

The state of Vankaneer is also extolled to the skies, owing to certain concessions the chief lately granted to the Borah community in connection with their marriage and other ceremonies, but the "Chundrodaya" quite forgets to mention that this was not done voluntarily, but only when the Borah community had threatened to complain of the Vankaneer Kamdar, and had engaged a pleader to do so.

I am induced thus to notice the publication in the vernacular papers, of gossip from this province, in order to expose inaccuracies and place matters as they are before the public.

The Mohurrum has passed off quietly, and the tinselled mausoleum of Hussein and Hoossain having received immersion, their skeleton frames have been deposited in their resting-places to lie undisturbed until next year.

THE Baroness Julia Ebergenyi, who, as may be remembered, was about two years back condemned to imprisonment for life, for having, with Count Chorinsky, poisoned the wife of the latter, has just made an attempt to escape from the prison of Nendorf, under the disguise of a nun. She was, however, detected and stopped by one of the gaoler's at the moment she was about to pass through the gates. A lady belonging to a high family of Vienna was waiting for her outside with a carriage.

THE Pope has addressed a brief to the whole Christian world, conceding a plenary indulgence to all who shall assist at mass and receive Holy Communion, being penitent for and confessed of their sins, on the 11th of April, in unison with his own jubilee, or fiftieth year mass, to be offered that day at St. Peter's. This brief is dated March 10, and is given under the Ring of the Fisherman, a mark of great solemnity.

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

1*st April.*—Mirza Jaffur Khan, the darogha of the Syre Chabootra Department, who had proceeded to Chareekar to look after the grand Turkistanee kafila reported to be on its way from Balkh to Cabul, returned to the latter place this day. He reported to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan that the kafila merchandise was not loaded on the backs of camels, but on tatoos (ponies) and asses. The kafilah comprised of 800 bales of silk, tea, and other articles, besides a large number of Turkistanee horses. The merchants, however, bitterly complained of the ill treatment to which they had been subjected in Turkistan. The kafila originally comprised 1,000 bales, of which 200 were confiscated at different stations by the Turkistan Meers in lieu of the payment of duty supposed to be due to them. In the absence of cash these unfortunate men had no remedy but to submit to the seizure of the property.

2nd April.—Accounts daily arrive at Cabul through the Jellalabad Governor of the reception and the very good treatment the Ameer has met in the Punjab. A repetition of them would be of little interest to the people in India. The effect of this reception at Cabul is at all events very satisfactory. The news has been received everywhere with the greatest joy by the well-wishers of the Ameer, and with the exception of some superstitious Afghans, who hate the union on religious considerations, the words "Our welfare and prosperity lie in the welfare and prosperity of our Lord" are found on the lips of all. In the Ameer's present possession he has fortunately no enemies, the result of which is that general peace and harmony now prevail. Secure in his position at home, the Cabulees are under the impression that an alliance with the British power would ensure success for the Ameer abroad. It is on this account that the Ameer's subjects appreciate the British alliance. Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan has no more expressed dissatisfaction, which shows that he has ultimately submitted to his father's views. Again, the Cabul Sirdars are no longer dissatisfied among themselves. The alarm which was raised on the departure of the Ameer on account of the ill-feeling between Sirdars Mahomed Yakoob Khan and Mahomed Aslum Khan no longer exists. If the Sirdars in general are in any way discontented, it is with the Ameer himself—because the latter did not take any of them with him to India, of which they were all extremely desirous. But as it was for political considerations (as they all perceive) that the Ameer refused to take them to India, the discontent matters very little.

3rd April.—A kossid, who arrived this morning from Turkistan, states that all the passes leading to Balkh have been cleared of snow. The Kotull Hindoo Koosh pass is, however, still shut up, but Shekh Ali Khan of Hazara had employed his men to remove the heaps of snow so as to render the passage easy. The Sirdar Sahib drove to the Chamun this morning with Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan. The latter mentioned the subject of the punishment of those of the servants and dependants, &c., of the ex-Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, who had taken refuge on the hills and deserted their villages for fear of punishment. The Sirdar Sahib said—"The disturbances are all over, and there would be no use in inflicting punishment on these unfortunate men in times of peace. Better issue orders directing all such people to re-inhabit their abodes in the different villages which have now been almost deserted, with an assurance that should they comply with the orders without any hesitation, they will be considered peaceful subjects of the Ameer just as others are."

4th April.—Reprehension is shown where reprehension is due. The Sirdar Sahib this day ordered General Faramooz Khan to post his men as guards at the houses of those who had plundered the "khemas" of the ex-Ameer and Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan during the late war at Ghiznee. The houses of these persons are to be guarded till the return of the Ameer, who will pronounce his decision in the case. A moorasilah was also received this day from the Akhoond of Swat, mentioning that such of the partizans of the ex-Ameer who had taken refuge at Swat wished that they should be allowed to return to their homes at Cabul unmolested. It was decided that as the matter related to Cabul itself the Ameer's orders in regard to this were necessary. No reply will, therefore, be sent till the return of the Ameer.

5th April.—The Sirdar Sahib this day ordered Mirza Jaffur Khan to bring for his inspection the Turkistanee horses which accompanied the kafila from Balkh and Bokhara, now stationed at Chareekar. It is intended to purchase all these horses for the use of the new Cavalry detachments which are being enlisted by the Sirdar. The following letter was also received from the Governor of Jellalabad:—"The daughter of the late Wazeer Nizamoodowla with her family has duly reached here from Peshawur. The lady's sowaree was received by Sirdar Mahomed Ayoob Khan and myself a few kosses distant from the city with all the honours suitable to the occasion. She will be short

ADDRESS TO SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD BY THE NATIVE RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon the first division of the High Court was crowded by an immense number of the native inhabitants of Bombay, who attended to witness the presentation toSir Joseph Arnould of a numerously signed address adopted by an influential meeting of native gentlemen held on Thursday last at Mazagon Castle, the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. The address was elegantly engrossed on parchment, with tasteful bordering. On Sir Joseph Arnould and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy coming on to the Judge's platform, the assemblage rose, and continued standing during the proceedings. A large number of people also crowded on to the Bench.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., turning to Sir Joseph Arnould, said—It is with unfeigned pleasure that I find myself placed here to-day as the one to whom has been entrusted the duty of presenting your Lordship, on behalf of the native community of this city, with a testimonial expressive of our regard and esteem. The position of a Judge is so conspicuous, that the public character of him who holds it becomes of necessity almost thoroughly known to a very large portion of the general public, in addition to those—in themselves a great number—whom business relations bring into connexion with the courts of law. And happy must that Judge be deemed, who, on retiring after years of assiduous labour, carries away with him the consciousness of having, while doing his duty, won the regard and esteem of that great, that exacting, that hard-to-be-pleased, public. Not that it becomes a Judge, or indeed any honourable man, to court, or in any degree to seek, mere popularity for its own sake; but when popularity follows as a consequence of duty being well performed, it cannot but be estimated at a very high value. Such popularity is your Lordship's. (Loud applause.) The native community of Bombay has caused this document (handing address) to be prepared, formally testifying that it is so; and in the name of that community I now present it for your Lordship's acceptance, begging at the same time that you will receive it as the genuine expression of our sentiments towards you; and of our desire that, though you leave us, your name and deeds may be evermore held in affectionate and respectful remembrance. (Loud applause.) With your Lordship's permission I will proceed to read the Address.

Sir Jamsetjee then read the address as follows:—

To the Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

Honourable Sir,—The period of your retirement from the high and honourable post you have occupied amongst us having drawn near, we, the native inhabitants of Bombay, take leave to bid you a hearty farewell before your return to your native land. The ten years of your sojourn and judicial career amongst us have been marked by such genuine good will and friendly feeling towards the people of this country that it seems to us as if that period had passed too swiftly away, and we view with feelings of deep regret the prospect of your departure from these shores. (Loud applause.)

Even a cursory retrospect of your judicial career, first as Judge of the late Supreme Court of Judicature, and afterwards as Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, is sufficient to establish the fact that the most befitting attribute of a Judge, namely, an anxious desire to deal out even-handed justice, without favour or prejudice, and without regard to caste or colour, has ever been exhibited in the discharge of your high functions. (Applause.) The stern independence of judgment and action, which in this country is required, to be exercised whenever the interests of the governing race come into collision with those of the subject people, has formed, we rejoice to say, a happy feature of your career. (Applause.) It becomes a very pleasing duty for us to testify, upon the eve of your departure, that whenever any case has come before you which was calculated in its moral aspects to conduce to the amelioration of the people, you spared neither industry nor ability in its thorough investigation and decision. (Applause.)

Within the last five years, a period of abnormal, commercial, and speculative excitement passed over Bombay, and in the extensive litigation which followed it, your administration, we are happy to note, was characterized by spirit of strict justice, tempered by a judicious consideration of the unusual circumstances which had ravaged the city. Apart from the uniform and signal advantages with which your judicial career has been fraught to all classes of the people in our country we have sincere pleasure in bearing testimony that in your private capacity you have ever taken a warm interest in the promotion and advocacy of the interest of our countrymen. Your services as President of the Parsee Law Commission—(applause) -will always be remembered with gratitude by that class of the community. By your able aid and advocacy have obtained legislative recognition for their special laws of marriage and succession.

The admission of natives of this country to a higher degree share in the administration of public affairs, their promotion to posts of honour and emolument in the service, and in liberal and respectable professions in the gift of the State, has always secured the deepest interest on your part, whilst the treatment, on a footing of equality, which you always accorded to our countrymen, bore practical and pleasing testimony to your high-minded liberality.

We omit to refer to your services in the cause of education, more especially in connection with the University of Bombay, of which you were for some time the Chancellor. (Applause.)

In calling attention to the high sense of your worth as a Judge, of your profound learning and eminent abilities, and of your unwearied attention to the duties of your high office, we would not forget to offer our grateful recollection and commemoration of your public career. We resolved that in connection with the University of Bombay, in the organization and progress of which you have taken so deep an interest, a scholarship be instituted bearing your name. (Loud applause.) We trust that you will accept this small but sincere tribute of our regard and respect, and in token thereof we pray that a long career of happiness and usefulness may be in store for you in your native land, we bid you farewell. (Loud applause.)—We once more a hearty remain, Honourable Sir, your most faithful servants.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1869.

Sir Joseph Arnould replied as follows:—

Sir Jamsetjee and Gentlemen,—I was, as you may well suppose, highly gratified, but I was also, I must frankly confess, a good deal surprised, when I first heard of your kind intention to present me, before my departure from India, with a farewell address and a public testimonial. For, gentlemen, public addresses and public testimonials are for public men, and I have been in no sense of the word a public man. My life in Bombay has been strictly private, not to say recluse, and instead of courting, I have, as far as possible, avoided all occasions of publicity. Under these circumstances I can hardly help feeling, with the hero of Fielding's famous tragi-comedy—

"I best am thanked when I'm not thanked at all:
I've done my duty, and I've done no more."

(Applause.) I wish, indeed, gentlemen, I could feel as sure I have "done my duty" as I do that I have "done no more." This last, unfortunately, is only too clear. Few functionaries in India have ever kept more closely than I have done to the mere routine of their official work. As a rule, I have been a Judge, and nothing else; a mere hearer of causes and pronouncer of decisions. The work which it fell to me to do as President of the Parsee Law Commission, and as Vice-Chancellor for two years of the University —work to which you have been good enough to refer in such flattering terms—was undertaken by me not as a volunteer, but upon the appointment and under the directions of the Local Government. But from all active and spontaneous participation in public business I have uniformly abstained. Since I have been in Bombay I have never, to the best of my recollection, spoken at a public meeting, nor personally exerted myself for the promotion of a single public object. I have been proof even against the seductions of Miss Carpenter and the allurements of social science; have never attempted to educate the native female, nor to re-marry the Hindu widow. (Laughter and applause).

Still, gentlemen, spite of all these notorious shortcomings, you have been pleased thus publicly to honour me even my departure—and I think I know why. It is because you have found me what the Italians call "sympatico;" you have grown to like and sympathize with me, because you have felt, and feel, that I like and sympathise with you. (Applause.)

It is true—I do so; and my liking and sympathy have grown stronger every year I have lived among you. (Applause.) After I have left you I shall, I feel sure, verify the correctness of the great and good Mounstuart Elphinstone's (applause) deliberate judgment, recorded for all time in his admirable History of India:—"All persons who have retired from India think better of the people they have left, after comparing them with others even of the most justly admired nations." (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for the high distinction your kindness has been pleased to confer on me—for the too-flattering farewell address that has just been read—for the gratifying testimonial that affords me so pleasing a prospect of being honourably held in remembrance among you after I am gone. (Applause.)

It now only remains to bid you, one and all, a hearty farewell. (Applause.)

I shall never forget your friendship and your kindness. I shall watch with interest over your progress and welfare. With regard to some at least among you, I hope I may have the high gratification of meeting you again at some future time in Europe. (Applause.)

Farewell, gentlemen. May all health, happiness, and prosperity ever attend you and yours!

The conclusion of Sir Joseph's reply was greeted with loud applause, which continued for sometime after he had retired.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. FRANK HENRY GREEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have perused your article in this morning's impression with reference to the recent decision in the case of Mr Frank Henry Green. For the most part I concur in what you say.

It is, however, due to Mr. Frank Henry Green to notice, (and this is a point in the case which you quite ignore) that Mr. Frank Henry Green made his tenders as an offer of compromise before bringing forward the action to the extent of Rs. 300. This point in the case ought to mitigate the severity of your article. Please, therefore, in order that it should be known, insert this letter in your impression of to-morrow and oblige yours

Bombay, 28th April. FAIR PLAY.

THE PEISHWA'S DUFTUR.

We append a letter to Government from the Bombay Association regarding the proposed destruction of the Peishwa's Duftur:—

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have been instructed by the managing committee of the Bombay Association to submit the following representation for the consideration of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

The committee, appointed in 1862, by Government to inspect and report on that portion of the Peishwa's Duftur, which was proposed to be destroyed, having declared that these records were useful and were of considerable historical value, the managing committee of the Bombay Association beg leave respectfully to represent that it is inexpedient to destroy any portion of these records, as contemplated by the the Resolution recorded by Government in March last, and that if they cannot be conveniently preserved in the place where they are now deposited, they may be transferred to the University of Bombay, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Native General Library, or the office of the Director of Public Instruction, where they might be available for reference to philologists, antiquarians, historians, and such of the public as might be desirous of searching and examining these valuable archives for useful information. The managing committee, therefore, solicit His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council not to sanction the destruction of any portion of the said records, under the impression (which may prove erroneous) that they are old and useless. The committee submit that no precautions which may be adopted by the officers of Government can satisfy the public that useful records have not been irretrievably lost amongst the lots that may be destroyed under the sanction of Government.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Secretary.
Bombay Association Office, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, 26th April, 1869.

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

The following is a letter to Government from the Bombay Association, regarding vaccination in the town and island of Bombay:—

To the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I have been instructed by the managing committee of the Bombay Association to acknowledge the receipt of the Resolution recorded by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, on the subject of vaccination, accompanied with a copy of the report from the Superintendent General of Vaccination, Bombay Presidency, requesting the Bombay Association to communicate their opinion to Government as to the advisability of rendering vaccination compulsory in the town and island of Bombay.

In reply I have been directed to state, for the information of Government, that the managing committee have given their most careful consideration to this important subject, and that they are of opinion that it is not advisable to render vaccination compulsory in the city of Bombay, because an interference with the liberty of the subject is calculated to excite opposition, and produce dissatisfaction and discontent, amongst the people, and the advantages expected to result from the proposal in question are not commensurate with the evils which it may engender.

The committee are further of opinion that the object of Government in regard to the increase of vaccination can be better attained by persuasion than by force. The committee think that by providing a sufficient quantity of the vaccine lymph, by employing an increased number of vaccinators, and instructing them to go to the houses of the people to vaccinate their children, and by requesting the vaccinators and the Graduates of the Grant Medical College to give the most extensive publicity amongst all classes of the community to the advantages resulting from vaccination, the objections and prejudices of the lower classes may be successfully overcome and the necessity of having recourse to legislation avoided.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Secretary.
Bombay Association Office, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, 24th April, 1869.

A DISPUTED COTTON TRANSACTION.

Harbord and another *v.* M'Ardle.—Mr. Holker, Q.C., and Mr. L. Temple were for the plaintiffs; Mr. Manisty, Q.C., and Mr. Torr for the defendant.—Mr. Temple, in opening the pleadings, said the action was brought upon an agreement to buy cotton; the agreement was not performed, and the plaintiffs were obliged to sell the cotton, and it was to recover the loss they had sustained in consequence that they now brought this action.—Mr. Holker stated the case. He said the plaintiffs, Messrs. William Harbord and George Henry Wilkinson, were merchants, of London and Liverpool, having also a house at Bombay, and the defendant, Mr. James M'Ardle, was a cotton speculator in business in Liverpool. The action was to recover damages sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of the defendant having refused to accept and pay for a quantity of cotton which he had bought from them to arrive. It seemed that prior to May, 1868, the plaintiffs' business in Liverpool was managed by Mr. Anderson, and somewhere about May, 1868, the defendant applied to the plaintiffs' brokers, Messrs. T. and H. Littledale and Co., to purchase a quantity of cotton, to arrive. Mr. Anderson did not know the defendant at all, and for some time he objected to sell him any cotton. But ultimately those objections were removed, upon the solicitations of a Mr. Phillpott, and on the 22nd May, 1868, Messrs. Littledale acting as brokers for the plaintiffs made a contract with Mr. Phillpott, acting for the defendant for the sale from the plaintiffs to the defendant of 100 bales of new Oomrawuttee cotton, to arrive in Liverpool per *Star of England* from Bombay, on the terms of the printed rules of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, and on the basis of 9d. per lb. for fair. If any of the cotton were of inferior quality it was to be taken by the buyer at a valuation. The *Star of England* arrived on the 15th Sept., and therefore notices were sent by Messrs. Littledale to Mr. Phillpott, and also notices that the cotton had been warehoused. The last of the notices on the subject was on the 20th September, when it was stated that the invoice would date from that day. Prior to that a sampling order had been given in the usual course of business to Mr. Phillpott, who had the cotton sampled. It seemed that after that was done Mr. Phillpott wrote on the 28th of September—the day on which the whole of the cotton was delivered to the warehouse—a letter to Messrs. Littledale to the effect that he found, on examination, that the greater part of the cotton was Kandeish, and therefore he declined having any of the cotton. Messrs. Littledale wrote across that "it was for the arbitrators to say what is to be done in the matter. Mr. O. H. Williams acts for us." A good deal of correspondence took place, and the result was that a Mr. Williams was appointed one arbitrator, and a Mr. Williamson the other. Messrs. Littledale thought they were going into the whole matter, and decide it in the ordinary way, but it turned out that Mr. Phillpott would not have the question which the contract contemplated submitted to arbitration at all, namely, whether it should be taken under valuation, the only question he would allow the arbitrators to decide upon being whether or not it was fair Oomrawuttee cotton. Accordingly Mr. Chairman of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association was called in, and on the 10th of October he appointed two other arbitrators to settle the question in the contract. The arbitration took place on the 12th of October, when the samples were duly submitted. The arbitrators decided that it was Oomrawuttee cotton; that 40 bales were fair; that 52 bales were not quite equal to fair; and that ½d. per lb. ought to be allowed on them; and that upon the remaining 8 bales which also were not equal to fair, there should be an allowance of three-eighths of a penny per pound. That decision was communicated to the parties, and Mr. Phillpott, on the part of his client, was asked to take the cotton. It was weighed over to him in the warehouse, and everything was done that is usual in such cases. However, he refused to take it, and his reason (said the learned counsel) was pretty apparent, because he had bought this cotton as a speculation, and, unhappily for him, between the time that the order was given and the arrival of the ship, the market had fallen. It was in fact a repudiation of the contract. There were two counts in the declaration, the first was that there was a bargain for the cotton, and that there was the condition about the arbitration; that the arbitration was required and was properly held; that the arbitrators did all that they ought to do and came to their decision, that those allowances were to be made, and then the declaration went to say that those allowances having been properly made the defendant afterwards refused to accept the cotton on the basis of those allowances. In answer to that the defendant said that the arbitration was not properly held, that he was not properly required to appoint an arbitrator; that he had no notice of the arbitration; and no opportunity of attending by his witnesses, and so on, all of which pleas seemed beside the question and contrary to the usage, and therefore he was not bound by their arbitration. The next count set out that there was a contract to purchase 100 bales of new Oomrawuttee cotton to arrive on the basis of 9d. for fair, and then the declaration stated that the cotton did arrive, that it was new Oomrawuttee, that it was tendered to the defendant, that he was required to accept it, that he refused to do so, and also refused to pay for it. The only rational answer which the defendant set up to that was this, that the plaintiffs were not ready and willing to deliver new Oomrawuttee cotton to the defendant according to the said alleged agreement, but cotton of a description and quality that was wholly different therefrom and which was utterly useless to the defendant, to wit, Kandeish cotton. The cotton had to be sold, and fortunately there happened to be a good market at the time, so that the loss only amounted to £131 3s., which sum the plaintiff now sought to recover.—Several cotton brokers were called for the plaintiffs, and they stated that the cotton tendered was, to the best of their opinion, of Oomrawuttee growth. Kandeish cotton had, however, so improved of late that during the last two years it had ranked in the Liverpool market at an equal value with Oomrawuttee. In fact it was often bought for the latter; and one witness said he had not known any cotton sold as Kandeish for the last two years—it was always recognised as Oomrawuttee.—The award of the arbitrators had not been stamped and as the plaintiffs' counsel now refused to incur the expense of having a stamp attached to it, it could not be received in evidence. The case had therefore to go to the jury entirely upon its own merits, and without the smallest references to the decision of the arbitrators.—The defendant, in support of his plea, called several witnesses to show that a large portion of the cotton was of Kandeish growth; and that although that description of cotton had within the last two years improved in quality, it was not recognised in the Liverpool market as Oomrawuttee. Some of the witnesses also spoke of the weakness and inferiority of the article tendered to the defendant, which would only work "twenties," whereas fair Oomrawuttee would work "thirty-twos."—His Lordship told the jury that the question they had to try was, whether what was offered to the defendant was what was known in the Liverpool market as Oomrawuttee cotton, and also whether there was any real distinction between that and Kandeish cotton. If only a small portion of that which was tendered was Kandeish, then the defendant would not be entitled to reject the whole.—The jury almost immediately found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

THE OPERATIONS OF THE COTTON DEPARTMENT FOR 1867.

We received yesterday a copy of a voluminous "Report on the operations of the Cotton Department for the year 1867," prepared by the Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars. It is impossible for us at present to notice the report itself (which fills no less than seventy-seven large pages), but we append a review thereof by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces:—

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Cotton Commissioner, Central Provinces and the Berars.

Dated Nagpore, the 16th November, 1868.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your report on the operations of your department during 1867, and to communicate to you the Officiating Chief Commissioner's remarks as regards the Central Provinces, on the subjects touched upon by you, as follows:—

2. Although various circumstances have concurred to delay the submission of your report, the Officiating Chief Commissioner observes with pleasure that you have at last been able to do full justice to your important subject, and he has no doubt that the voluminous information which you have collected will be as interesting to all concerned in the production or consumption of cotton, as it will undoubtedly be valuable for departmental purposes. He quite approves of your proposal (4th paragraph) to embody details of general interest in a separate memorandum, and he hopes you may be able to carry out your plan of developing these notes into a cotton hand-book for the province.

3. In your 6th paragraph you remark on the falling off in area sown with cotton during the year 1867-68, as compared with its predecessor. Your figures for the past year were apparently prepared from estimates framed in October, but more recent information derived from tables drawn up at the close of the year, shows that there has in fact been no falling off. From the corrected figures which are given in the margin,* it will be seen that the excess is principally in the disericts of Nagpore, Raepore, and Chindwara, therefore it will not perhaps very materially affect your conclusions, which relate principally to the more valuable staple of the Wurdah valley.

*Districts	*Area.
Nagpore. .	77,024
Bhundara .	35
Chanda .	49,427
Wurdah .	159,675
Jubulpore .	29,483
Saugor. .	30,997
Dumoh. .	18,290
Seonee .	5,451
Hoshungabad .	14,488
Baitool .	1,257
Nursingpore .	75,450
Nimar .	30,321
Chindwara .	41,252
Raepore .	70,238
Belaspore .	50,453
Upper Godavery. .	881
Total...	644,271

4. Although, however, there can be no question of the vast superiority of the Wurdah cotton over that of the Nerbudda valley, the cause of their difference in value is not perhaps exactly that which you adduce in your 8th paragraph. The black soil of the Nerbudda valley, no less than that of the country verging on the Deccan, is believed to be composed of trap detritus washed down from the basaltic covering of the bordering table-lands. Indeed the Hoshungabad "kabur," from the analysis given in Mr. Elliott's report, would seem to approximate more closely in its components to trap-rock, than the "regur" or true cotton soil. It is obvious that too much dependence cannot be placed on such comparisons, but they will at least serve to show that in what has generally been considered to be a main feature of back soil,—its basoltic origin,—the "kabur" has at least as great claims to genuineness as the "regur." The true disabilities of the former, as regards cotton-production, probably consist in its greater depth, tenacity, and absorptive power. It is not unlikely that high farming and a system of subsoil drainage would produce first-class cotton in the Nerbudda valley; but in the present state of population and of the market, cereals pay better, and the chances are that any attempt to force cotton-production in this quarter would be both unprofitable and unsuccessful.

5. The trade returns for the year, now rendered, make it possible to check the estimates given in your 26th paragraph. The exports of cotton have actually amounted to nearly 40,000 bales, instead of not quite half that quantity; but as 4,871 bales have been imported, the net exports have been in round numbers 35,000 bales. The item in which there is most difference is the amount of export by rail from the Nerbudda valley, which should be over 12,000 bales, instead of 4,800 bales estimated by you. The calculations contained in the note to your 27th paragraph will not, however, materially disagree with actual results if the areas, on which they are based, be corrected (*vide para 2 supra.*) It still remains a fact that the exports are smaller than they have been in any year since 1861-62.

6. On the question of improving cotton cultivation (para. 30 *et seq.*) the Officiating Chief Commissioner entirely concurs in your preferring selection and development of the natural varieties, where they are promising, to introduction of exotic seed. There seems to be no reason why the "pedigree" system, applied to the Hingunghat plant, should not lead to a considerable improvement in a staple which already takes a high place in European markets, while on the other hand it can hardly be expected that exotic varieties, which have attained prominence under entirely different climatic conditions, should stand successfully against the violent variations of the Indian climate. The success of the New Orleans seed in Dharwar can hardly be relied upon as a precedent for the trial on more inland climate of these Provinces. It is unfortunate that the experiments tried last year on so considerable a scale and over so wide a superficial area, should have been marred by the unseasonable rain; but still it has been possible to gather something which may, it is to be hoped, prove useful in further operations. So far the experience of district officers is strongly in favour of Hingunghat cotton in the southern portions of the province, but not so decidedly as regards the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. The Deputy Commissioner of Raepore reports that the landholders fully admit the superior merits of the Hingunghat seed. In parts of Chanda and in the southern half of Chindwara, the indigenous cotton plant seems to have a good deal of the Hingunghat character about it, and probably needs nothing but treatment by the methods which have been so successful in Wurdah. The accounts from Jubbulpore are not so favourable, and the Deputy Commissioner doubts whether the Hingunghat seed is altogether suited to that part of the country. It should, however, be fully tried, and the Deputy Commissioner will be instructed not to lose sight of his experiments. From Nimar, too, the Deputy Commissioner reports that though the staple of the Hingunghat cotton grown there is superior to the indigenous article, it does not command a higher price in the local markets. It is evident that in this case the failure of the imported seed has arisen from deficient skill in cultivation, and from the ill effects of untimely rains, for the letter from Mr. Vix, quoted by you shows conclusively that Nimar-Hunghanght cotton can quite hold its own against almost any other Indian variety. From every other district in which the Hinghunghat seed has been tried, there is one uniform account of complete failure of the crop from excess of rain. We must look to future seasons for a pursuance of the experiment under more favourable auspices.

7. The exotic cottons have of course had to struggle with similar difficulties, and the year's additions to our knowledge regarding them are to-day meagre. Seonee it is reported that New Orleans "with care might be made a paying crop," but here as elsewhere, the necessity of sub-soil drainage is insisted upon. In Chindwara the American seed is condemned by agriculturists as not sufficiently hardy. From Chanda rather a curious result is reported. The Sea-island and New Orleans cotton plants in the public garden now four years old are stated to be stronger and more productive than they were in their first year, but their fibre is still weaker than that of the indigenous variety. The fullest trial of these foreign varieties seem to have been in Jubbulpore, where Major Oakes devoted a good deal of time and trouble to experimenting on them. An interesting account of his experiments is appended, from which it will be seen that he prefers the American to the Egyptian plant, but that both varieties are liable to be infested by an insect of the bug tribe, which swarms in the pods and checks their development. On the whole, the results of district experiments, meagre as they are, tend to confirm the opinion which you are able so strongly to support in favour of the superiority of Hinghunghat cotton to exotic varieties for these provinces.

8. In your 104th paragraph you touch upon the municipal taxation of cottton by means of octroi at Hinghunghat and other towns of the Wurdah district. The question, as you are aware, is under consideration, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner, for his part, is not at all disposed to support the principle on which these cotton duties are levied. They amount in fact to transit dues, as the article on which they are levied is not imported for local consumption. So far as the administration is concerned, it will therefore rest with the cotton traders themselves to decide whether their interests are furthered or injured by the existence of cotton dues. There is reason to believe that the tax as at present levied is too small to affect the price of cotton, while the proceeds are of considerable service to the Municipality in improving the market arrangements, and in giving increased facilities for traffic. If this should prove to be the case the practical benefits of the tax might be allowed to outweigh the theoretical objections to it. When the Officiating Chief Commissioner receives your report on the papers which have been sent to you, he will dispose of the question in accordance with the above views.

9. In conclusion the Officiating Chief Commissioner desires me to convey to you his full appreciation of the manner in which you have conducted your duties. You have rightly seen that in order to promote the interests of an important branch of the national industry, it was essential to maintain intimate relations with all concerned in it. Not the least important part of your task has consisted in the smoothing of difficulties, and in the facilitation of direct intercourse between the producers and the purchasers of cotton, which could not have been attained without gaining the confidence of both classes. As you have effected so excellent a commencement, much it is hoped, may be expected from your continued exertions. Mr. Morris would also wish to record his sense of the services rendered to the cotton trade in these Provinces by Mr. Melvill, of the firm of Warrick Brothers, and of the important improvements created in the traffic department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, by the present manager.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. Grant, Offig. Secretary.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in its Library Room on Thursday, the 8th inst, at 4 P.M.

Present.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, *President*, in the chair.

Vice-Presidents.—The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker; Bhau Daji, Esq., Honorary Member R. A. S.

Members.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden; the Hon'ble J. S. White, Advocate General elect; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs; Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.; Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick; T. W. Ward, Esq., F.R.C.S.; the Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.; Lestock Reid, Esq. C.S., Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.; W. Loudon, Esq.; Dr. Wellington Gray; Dr. F. G. Joynt; James Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.; Dosabhoy Framjee Kurraka, Esq.; W. M. Wood, Esq., E. Tyrrell Leith., Esq., Barrister-at-Law; James Percy Leith, Esq.; Dr. Thomas Diver; R. Hamilton, Esq.; Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Annesley; The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.; H. G. Dunlop, Esq.; Venayek Gungadhur Shastri, Esq.; Venayekrao Jagonnath Sunkersett, Esq.; Shantaram Narayen, Esq.; Prof. F. J. Candy, M.A.; Narayen Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C.; R. Proctor-Sims, Esq., C.E., F.R.G.S.; N. Fernandes, Esq.; J. N. Mendonca, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Narayen Vasudevajee, Esq.; Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Esq.; Javerilal Umiashanker, Esq.; Atmaram Pandurang, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Govind Balkrishna, Esq.; Dhirajlal Mathooradass, Esq.; Babajee Cassinath, Esq.; Eduljee Rustomjee, Esq.; Pestonjee Muncherjee, Esq., G.G.M.C.; and James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

Visitor.—H. Newton, Esq., B.A.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

Members Elected.—Monsieur Henri Pierret, Consul for France; Surgeon Thomas Colan, M.D., H. M.'s troop-ship *Malabar*; Lieut. Cecil W. Beaumont, R.N.; Antonio Lopes Mendes, Esq., Member of Government Council, Goa; The Very Rev. A. V. Lisboa, Vicar-General of the Bishopric of Cochin and of the Archbishopric of Cranganor.

Members Proposed.—Edward Walker, Esq., of Messrs. Lyon & Co. Walter Abraham, Esq., Superintendent, Presidency Drawing and Lithographic Office; Pestonji Bomanji, H. M.'s ship *Amazon*; Framjee Merwanji, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Berar; Colonel W. Kendall, R. E., Acting Chief Engineer Presidency Division; His Highness Nawab Joravur Khanjee Bahadoor Babee of Radhanpore in Guzerat; and J. S. Hurrell, Esq., Solicitor.

Letters Read.—From Dr. Von Scherzer, dated 18th February last, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of the Society's letter, dated 18th idem, announcing his election as an Honorary Member of the Society and for a complete set of the Society's Journal presented to him, and expressing a hope to promote the objects of the Society as far as it lay in his power. No. 596 of 1869, from the Acting Under-Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 9th ultimo, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of 25 copies of No. 2 of the Society's Journal. No. 753 of 1869, from the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 24th ultimo, forwarding a list of records of no use to Government and offering them for the Society's acceptance. From A. C. Gumpert, Esq., from Alfred Wake, Esq., from C. H. Cameron, Esq., C. S., letters from the Boston Society of Natural History, acknowledging with thanks, the receipt of No. 23 of the Society's Journal, and forwarding books for presentation to the Society. From R. Hamilton, Esq., several books and pamphlets, presents to the Library.

Presents to the Museum.—Two small gold coins of Mysore currency called "Waratra." Presented by C. H. Cameron, Esq., C.S. Four geological specimens from the excavations of the Suez Canal. Presented by A. C. Gumpert, Esq.

The Rock Inscriptions of Jooneer.

The Honorary Secretary laid before the meeting a copy of the rock inscriptions at Jooneer, transcribed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, President, and presented by him to the Society.

The Hon'ble the President stated that the copy of the rock inscriptions at Jooneer was an accurate transcript of one which he had made with his own hand on the occasion of a visit to the caves at that place in the Dewallee of 1858. He presented it to the Society, not for publication in its Journal, but for record, as it would probably be found useful when a more advanced revision of the cave inscriptions should be undertaken. It had such advantages as acquaintance with the character on the part of the transcriber would be likely to give it, over the facsimiles which were taken under the direction of Government a short time previously, as want of such acquaintance had misled the gentleman employed by Government to copy as parts of letters, chisel marks, and accidental defects on the face of the rock. He was further induced to deposit this copy for the use of subsequent revisers, since some of the inscriptions are from exposure and erasion becoming year by year more indistinct, and whereas in one place each monsoon is covering over an inscription with earth and detritus from the rocks washed into the cave from outside, the lapse of a few years may make or may have made impossible the recovery of some letters which could be read in 1858. The President mentioned also, as a third reason for preparing and presenting this copy, that it contained one inscription at least which had not been noticed by the gentleman deputed by Government, and had not, he believed, been copied by any other person. Its position was indicated in the copy. It was with difficulty distinguished, and the inscription unless approached by the help of a ladder, without which not a letter could be copied. It was interesting as recording the excavation of a tank by a Greek who is named in it—a Yavan, or Bactrian Greek, who in all probability accompanied into the Decean or was descended from one who accompanied the King Nahapana, respecting whom the President has recently made a communication to the Society.

Proposed by Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem., R. A. S., one of the Vice-Presidents, seconded by James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary—"That the best thanks of the Society be voted to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, President, for the copy of the rock inscriptions at Jooneer transcribed by him."—Carried unanimously.

Resignation of Mr. Justice Newton as President—election of a successor.

The President then said that there remained only one duty to be discharged by him—a duty involving no little regret to himself. In 1864 he had been elected to the very honourable office of President of the Society, and as he intended, if permitted, to leave India before the next meeting of the Society, he was compelled to tender his resignation of that office into their hands. The regret of which he had made mention was personal to himself on account of his own severance from the Society. He was gratified to say that there was no cause for regret on other grounds, as he was able to propose as his successor a gentleman into whose hands they would all be glad to commit the interests of the Society, and who would, he was assured, spare himself no pains to promote its welfare—the Honorable Mr. Tucker. The Hon'ble the President then resigned the chair to Dr. Bhau Daji, the senior Vice-President.

Proposed by Dr. Bhau Daji, one of the Vice-Presidents, seconded by J. S. White, Esq., Advocate General elect, —"That the Society, in accepting the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, in consequence of his approaching departure for Europe, would record their deep sense of the obligation they are under for the marked ability and uniform courtesy with which he has discharged the duties of the office of President during the last four and a half years; for his zealous and unremitting exertions in promoting the scientific objects and general welfare of the institution, and would tender to him their warmest thanks for his contributions both as a member and as President to the Society's Journal, which have so well maintained the reputations earned for the Society at an early period of its existence by its eminent founder, and the band of distinguished Orientalists whose names were then on its roll."

Dr. Bhau Daji, on taking the chair, said—I should have greatly desired this resolution had been placed in the hands of some abler member, and especially in the hands of our learned and venerable Honorary President, who is now in Calcutta, and whose absence to-day we cannot but regret. Having, however, spent years of the closest intimacy and intercourse with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, and having also paid considerable attention to the subjects on which he has so ably written, I am emboldened to speak of his character as a scholar and gentleman, and of the ability and uniform courtesy with which he has discharged the duties of President of our Society. There are very few members of our Society who have from the first paid such careful attention to everything relating to the History, Antiquities, the Architecture, the Folk-lore and Literature of this country as Mr. Newton. In his company I visited some of the less known caves, as those of Kuden and Jambrug, and copied their inscriptions. I need scarcely say that Mr. Newton's knowledge of the cave character is minute and accurate, and his knowledge of Sanskrit first acquired in England has undoubtedly contributed to the great interest he has taken in the languages of this country, of several of which he possesses an excellent knowledge, particularly the Marathi. He has just presented to the Society a copy of the Jooneer Cave inscriptions, taken by him many years ago, and although they were copied before, and a gentleman was specially employed by Government for the purpose, Mr. Newton's copy is far more accurate, and has a new inscription containing the name of (Eril) of a Yavana or Greek, who had made a charitable gift. I had the privilege of travelling with Mr. Newton in 1863 along the whole of the Aravalli Range, when we photographed the Jain temples of Edur and Rishabbadeva; the beautiful temples, lakes, and palaces of Oodeypur; the lakes, temples and ruins of the old Eklingaji; the beautiful jewel lake of Mount Abu; and the not less beautiful marble Jain temples of Jaliwada, which grace its top; the magnificent lakes and bunds of Kankroli and Dehbur, both adorned with marble structures of elaborate carving and Assyrian arches; and the last 40 miles in circumference, having its marble bund, with a separate inscription on every block, supported by a granite bund of 1,200 feet breadth and 100 feet deep, which, although constructed three hundred years ago, is as strong and entire as when it was first constructed, and does not permit a drop of water to escape—a feat of engineering and honest work which seems an impossibility in the present day. We visited the noblest of the Rajput princes, who claim their decent from the Sun and Moon, from Rama and Yadu—princes whose ancestors and families have been immortalized by the poems of Chand and other native bards, and by the magnificent but exaggerated writing of Col. Tod. We paid not less attention to the muscular Meenas and the Mair, and the short but stumpy Bheel, whom we saw in his native haunts, almost naked, with his bow and arrow, with his ornaments of peacock feathers, and the red Gunja (Abrus Precatorius) seeds, with his fondness for sport, for drink, and dance, and his dislike of civilized men, in fact with all those savage qualities in which authors and poets have delighted to paint them from the earliest ages. The wild scenery, the hill forts and natural history of the mountains and plains had no less interest and instruction for us. I can speak highly of Mr. Newton's skill as a sportsman, of his knowledge of birds and plants, of the habits of the butterflies and ants, and of his minute and accurate observation of various meteorological phenomena. Although ill-health has not permitted Mr. Newton to write on these thousand and one subjects, he could contribute, I know, several new facts in Natural History, especially in regard to various caterpillars, moths and butterflies, for studying which there are excellent opportunities at Malabar Hill, Matheran, Khandalla, Mahableshwur, and other hilly stations. During these tours I have had ample opportunities of observing him in his daily behaviour to the poor people of the country. I cannot but speak with warmth and pleasure that the members of the various service to which Mr. Newton belongs, and of which he is a bright ornament, are as a rule "friends of the poor," their acquaintance with the vernacular, their constant intercourse with the ryots, and their education and traditions induce generally a warm interest in the welfare of the great mass of the people, and their sense of justice leads to an administration which binds the mass of the people more and more to the British rule. Mr. Newton has been eminently a "friend of

NIHILISM.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that on the 16th April, 1866, Dimitri Karakosof attempted the life of the Emperor of Russia, in open day, and at the moment the Czar was entering his carriage after his usual walk in the *Jardin d'été* in St. Petersburg. "That which makes it the more sad," remarked the Emperor, "is that the assassin is a Russian." But Dimitri Karakosof was something more, he was a *Nihilist*. When seized by the angry people around after his dastardly act, Dimitri exclaimed—"Why do you hurl yourselves on me? I have sacrificed myself for you; I wished to avenge you of him who has deceived and oppressed you." And to the Emperor himself, who asked him the cause of his action, he replied with stern tranquillity—"Because you have deceived the people in giving to them only an illusory liberty, and emancipation *without land*." This young fanatic of Russian extraction was only twenty-four years of age; from the gymnasium of Penza he went to the university of Kasan, thence to the university of Moscow; he was a member of secret associations, a *nihilist* in fact, as spoken of at St. Petersburgh and Moscow.

We take the following slight sketch of the nihilism of Russia, from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, where we find it embodied in an article entitled *La Russie sous l'Empereur Alexandre II.*; by Charles de Mazade.

There have been many attempts to reveal to the world the features of nihilism. M. Schedo-Ferroti, the *bête noire* of M. Katkof, has endeavoured, in a book which appeared some time ago, to trace out the history, the confuse origin, and the characteristics of nihilism. The commission of enquiry appointed after the outrage on the Emperor, endeavoured to lay hold of its organization and ramifications. M. Tourquenof in his novels, and above all in *Fumée* and *Pères et enfans*, has described its living types with perspicuity and courageous boldness of observation. In the latter he has presented two generations, Kirsanof, the old Russian, and Bazarof, the young plebeian nihilist of scornful and arrogant mind.

"We act in consequence of that which we recognize as useful," observes Bazarof; "to-day it may be useful to deny, and we deny."

"Everything?"

"Absolutely everything."

"How! not only art, poetry, but yet, I hesitate to say it."

"Everything," repeated Bazarof, with inexpressible calmness.

"Permit, permit me;" said Kirsanof, "you deny everything, or, to speak more exactly, you destroy everything; nevertheless you must also rebuild."

"That does not concern us, before all it is necessary to rid the place."

"No, after all that which you come to say you are not a Russian, I can no longer recognize you as such."

"My grandfather conducted the plough," replied Bazarof with haughty pride; "ask the first comer of your peasants which of us two, you or I, he would recognize most willingly as his fellow citizen. You cannot even converse with him."

"And you who can talk with him, you despise him."

"Why not, if he deserves it? You blame the direction of my thoughts; but who tells you that it is accidental, that it is not determined by the general mind of that people you so well defend?"

And then observes the writer in the *Revue* — Necessary or not these Russian nihilists exist; through aversion for the ancient despotism they shake every authority; through resentment for an iniquitous social organization they deny everything, religion, property, family, marriage, art, poetry, philosophy. Almost the entire youth of Russia has adopted nihilism; even the women have embraced it, and have distinguished themselves by a singular costume,—blue spectacles, a round hat, short hair, and a total absence of crinoline. Nihilism, in reality, is less a philosophy than the bitter produce of a society plunged in moral chaos, perverted by a long corruption of ideas and manners. It is less a doctrine than the fruit of a sickly fermentation. It is the substance and *dernier mot* of all revolutionary and radical instincts which for a long time have agitated the Russian nation. It is not to-day that nihilism has sprung up and spread. It already obscurely existed under the inflexible *régime* of the Emperor Nicholas Only it was not then called nihilism. Since, it has spread itself everywhere a little, it has found disciples in the majority of the universities, in the cities, amongst all those who from a vague disquiet and hatred of the present seek after the unknown."—*Delhi Gazette.*

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL IN AUSTRALIA.

(Geelong Advertiser, March 29.)

PARLIAMENT is at present in recess, and will not reassemble until the 6th proximo. The trial of the case before the Supreme Court of Alexander *vs.* Jones has taken place, and resulted in no verdict, the jury being discharged not being able to agree. The opinion of the jury was variously stated as being from six to six, seven, and eight to six, in favour of the plaintiff. Such inculpatory evidence, however, was given of improper conduct on the part of C. E. Jones, that a day or two after the trial, he resigned his Cabinet position as Minister of Railways, and his seat in the Assembly, and announced his intention of appealing to his constituency for re-election, and as to the merits of the charges of corruption and of having been [illegible] before the Supreme Court. In the evidence at the trial it was stated that Mr. Jones had been paid a bribe of £200 by Mr. James Stewart Butters, the member for Portland in the Assembly and late Mayor of Melbourne on the occasion of the Quieting of Titles Bill being before the Assembly. On the first meeting of the Chamber Mr. Butters, referring to the trial, made a statement to the House wholly denying the averment, declaring the evidence given in the Supreme Court to have been altogether untrue. Mr. William Williams, the member for Maldon, thereupon made a statement to the House, that he was accidentally in Mr. Butters' office one day, when he saw Mr. Jones come out of an inner room and leave the office, and Mr. Butters said to him (Mr. Williams) "that he had just tipped him (Mr. Jones) the £200." Mr. G. B. Kerford, the member for the Ovens, also made a statement with reference to a statement that he had handed to Mr. Jones a sum of £100, saying that he had done so, and that it was the first quarter's salary of £400 agreed to be paid to Mr. Jones as "whip" to the Opposition, his services in that office having been secretly engaged. After these statements the House thought it proper to appoint a select committee to enquire into and report upon the whole matter, admitting the reporters to the press. This enquiry has been going on the last eight or ten days and the evidence to be taken was closed last Thursday, the committee having yet to agree upon their report to the House. At the outset of the proceedings Mr. Butters was examined, and the committee found it necessary to stop his evidence, reporting to the House that it was evasive and contradictory. Mr. Butters was therefore cited to be in his place in the House on the 6th of April next to answer for his conduct. Meanwhile a writ was issued for the election of a member for Ballarat West, on the resignation of Mr. Jones, returnable on the 3rd April, the polling day being fixed for the 27th inst. At our present time of writing we are not aware of the result of the poll, Mr Jones being opposed by Mr Doane, a highly respectable and independent Ballarat man, a neutral brought forward by a coalition of a section of the Loyal Liberals and the Constitutionalists, as the latter are called, the cause for the distinctive name having ceased on the settlement of the "Darling" case. The result of the poll we shall know before the departure of the mail. (Mr. Jones was re-elected.) With respect to the character of the evidence taken before the committee, and the report they will make to the House upon it, it is not for us to pre-judge the verdict they may arrive at, but it is rumoured that it is likely to be such that the House will be compelled to take strong steps to enforce purity of conduct among its members, and to maintain sacred and inviolate its high privileges. We may say that the evidence, as far as it has gone, discloses the fact of a disgraceful association having been formed to bribe members, and to control the fair decision of Parliament by assisting to introduce members into the Assembly, by giving them pecuniary aid on their elections, and otherwise aiding them with sums of money, from which it is to be surmised that their votes might be calculated upon. That it is wholly condemnatory of Mr. Jones, and appears to substantiate the charge of bribery against Mr. Butters (when not a member of the House,) and discloses that there has been an amount of corruption going on in the Lower House discreditable to our institutions and to us as a people, certainly requiring that that Chamber should be thoroughly purged from its impurity. The excitement prevalent on the whole subject is very great, and our readers must restrain their impatience to know the ultimate denouement until next mail. The conduct of a large part of the electors of Ballarat West in enthusiastically supporting Mr. Jones during his candidature altogether irrespective of the truth or otherwise of the grave charges brought against him, has pained the community generally very much and the only charitable conclusion is that large numbers are impressed with the idea that the late Minister of Railways is being persecuted unfairly, and in the heat of political partizanship are not sufficiently cool to examine into and consider the corroborative chain of evidence which is so inculpatory of their political idol. Mr. Vale, the Commissioner of Customs on the part of himself and the Ministry, came forward at an election meeting of Mr. Doane, in condemnation of his late colleague, and was met by his audience, apparently packed with the partizans of Mr. Jones with such storms of abuse that the local journal describes their conduct as fit only for Pandemonium. Mr. Vale exhibited high moral courage, in calmly speaking and maintaining his position nevertheless, and asserting that in the election of legislators, rectitude of principle and the honour of the country should be considered before ought else. Amidst all these painful doings and disclosures, it is satisfactory to find ourselves confirmed in our belief, which we have before stated, that there are two classes of Loyal Liberals, those who follow and support Mr. Jones and those who associate themselves the rather with Mr. Vale in his correct views of the necessity of probity in our public men, and the due and lawful maintenance of our Constitution and institutions.

A JOURNEY on bicycles from Liverpool to London, by way of Oxford and Henley, has been accomplished by two members of the Liverpool Velocipede Club. They left Liverpool on Wednesday evening the 24th, for a "preliminary canter" to Chester, from which city they started in earnest on Thursday morning. After a ride of fifty-nine, miles, they arrived at Newbridge, near Wolverhampton, where they stayed the night. On Friday, having traversed the Black Country, they went on to Woodstock, a distance of sixty-nine miles, where they slept. On Saturday night the tourists arrived in London, feeling none the worse for their long ride. Their bicycles caused no little astonishment on the way, and between Wolverhampton and Birmingham attempts were made to upset the riders by throwing stones. The tourists carried their luggage in carpet bags, which can be fastened on by strapping them either in front or on the portmanteau plate behind.

A NEW DESCRIPTION OF OMNIBUS.

A MELBOURNE journal furnishes the following account of the establishment of the new Melbourne Omnibus Company, which, so far as it has proceeded in the initiation of the first line, has been completely successful:—"In some eight or ten days after this the first of the new Melbourne Omnibus Company's line will be in full operation. It will be the Collingwood line, for which six splendid omnibusses, imported from New York direct, are now ready. They are built on the model of the omnibusses so popular there, and an inspection of them, made on Wednesday, leads us to the belief that they will speedily become popular here. They are built to accommodate from twelve to sixteen passengers inside, and some three or four, besides the driver, on the roof, but they have not the "knife-board" arrangement of the London omnibusses, and seem at once more elegant and more comfortable. The springs are double, and while very strong are elastic, so as to secure easy travelling. The driver is also the guard. The fare is passed to him through a small opening, and the driver by pulling a strap, and as often as the passengers call his attention by ringing a bell, opens or closes the door as he desires. The passage between the seats is so wide that a person can pass up or down without inconvenience though the omnibus may be full. The seats are cushioned comfortably, the floor is matted, all round there are windows which can be closed in wet or opened in sunny weather, and provision is made in a very simple manner for lighting the omnibus at night. These omnibusses are handsomely turned out; pretty little landscapes are painted all round the sides under the roof; and the brakes, lamps, &c, are such as to ensure the safety of the public."

AUSTRALIA.

(Geelong Advertiser, March 29.)

A DAY of humiliation and prayer has been appointed (the 2nd of April) by the Government to pray for a cessation of the long drought. In New South Wales and in South Australia they have very recently had some rain, but Victoria has unhappily been unvisited with the blessing. The heat at our time of writing is very great, and the appearance of the sky promises a thunder shower. The small-pox, we regret to say, has not yet been suppressed. It has broken out afresh with a few new subjects, and some of the cases have been fatal. The efforts to subdue the disease were not prompt and vigilant enough at the first, and the Government would seem to be scarcely yet alive to the danger of the occasion, although some additional attention and activity has been evinced. Notwithstanding the serious drought in the average of the wheat crop in the Geelong district, as far as has been ascertained, will realise fourteen bushels to the acre, but we are without sufficient data yet upon which the general average of the country can be deduced. Our wine crop will be deficient in quantity but will be superior in quality, from the concentration of the saccharine qualities of the juice owing to the drought. In mining it will be observed that a new era of gold production appears to have set in. The Berlin gold-field from which the great "Welcome Stranger" was obtained, as reported in our last summary, continues prolific in large nuggets and masses of gold, while great expectations are still held of the produce of Spring Creek when rain comes and our quartz mining is advancing rapidly and in many cases proving highly successful.

JAPAN.

(Japan Times.)

FROM the North we hear that the French engineers have strongly fortified Hakodate and are preparing torpedoes for the *Stonecrall*, should she attempt to enter the harbour. Forewarned is forearmed, however, and torpedoes are not beyond the reach of drags. Rice and ammunition they have in plenty, but no money, and as the large majority of Enomoto's soldiers are not inspired by any fanatical enthusiasm for anything accept *boos*, this want is found to be a serious one. Emissaries of the late Shogoon are at work amongst them, too, and signs of disunion have already manifested themselves in their camp. There is a reasonable prospect, therefore, that serious fighting will be avoided; if not, as Enomoto has but 6,000 men in all to resist the whole force of the empire, the result of a campaign is in no way doubtful.

(Japan Herald.)

IN view of the increased production of copper, consequent on the exploration of new mines, the Japanese Government have resolved to place the metal on the same footing with other articles of trade, and to allow its free exportation at an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. This step has elicited much satisfaction in our mercantile circles, as, besides the important question of the appearance of another valuable article of export, the withdrawal of the restrictions in this instance, may be at the same time a move towards the working of many of the mines, in which the country is so rich, by the aid of foreign enterprise and to the employment of foreign labour and capital. The following is a translation of a notice which have been circulated amongst the people by the native authorities relating to the copper trade and the opening of Niigata:—

"Whereas up to the present time the free sale of copper to foreigners has not been permitted, the restriction has now been withdrawn, and copper may be freely purchased by foreign merchants and merchandise. All persons engaged in the copper business, intending to trade in this article, are therefore at liberty to do so after reporting themselves at the Custom House. (Signed) NIIGATA FU.

First Moon (February.)

(Nagasaki Times.)

WE are sorry to learn that a few days ago a well-known resident was drawn upon by a Yakunin in the Custom House of Megasiki. The gentleman in question was there by appointment to meet several officers of Kaga, and to receive from them a sum of money due him. Some dispute took place concerning the amount; and in the midst of the discussion one of the Yakunins, (the captain of the *Kangi-no-kami*), we are told, rushed to the sword rack, and seizing his weapon, drew it from its sheath and flourished it about the head of the surprised foreigner. The gentleman kept very cool, and told the interpreter present that he was not afraid of the sword and it would be better if his friend would put it up. It is much to be regretted that the foreigner had not a revolver, for we are almost longing to see an example made of some of these cut-throat gentry. Complaint was made to the Japanese authorities through the gentleman's Consul, but of course without any redress being obtained. The Yakunin is now gone to Kaga.

A BREECH-LOADER FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

THE question of selecting a breech-loader for the Russian army is a good deal discussed just now in the press of St. Petersburg. The *Exchange Gazette* says that when this question was first raised the War Office created an impression among the public that by the end of 1868 300,000 breech-loaders would be in the hands of the troops, and that this number would be increased to 500,000 by the end of 1869. Yet, adds the *Gazette*, 60,000 breech-loaders only were ready at the end of last year, and these were made according to the Karl system, which all Europe has rejected as unpractical. 785,295 of these guns had been ordered of the Government and other factories, but all these establishments, taken together only produce 524 a day, so that the full number required for arming the troops can only be complete by 1872 or 1873. The *Gazette* also mentions 60,000 guns which had been ordered to be made on the Terry-Norchan system, and 30,000 on the Baden system, and says that even under the most favourable circumstances not more than 230,000 rifles of all these systems none of which have been practically tested, can be ready by the end of the present year. It appears from an article published in the *Vest* that the Russian Government has now finally decided on adopting the Baranoff rifle. This rifle was invented in 1867, but was then rejected by the authorities, and its acceptance now is stated to have been mainly attributable to the intervention of the Czarewitch, who has a very high opinion of its merits.

THE POPE HOAXED.

THE *Scotsman* says:—"A case has just come to our knowledge which is probably without a parallel in the annals of St. Valentine. Six young ladies in an English boarding school—two of them hailing from the north—purchased a very pretty valentine, which they sent directed to 'His Holiness the Pope, Rome.' Accompanying the valentine was a letter, signed by all the young ladies, stating that they had seen His Holiness's condemnation of chignons and long dresses, and had been so impressed by it that they had given up both. The young ladies waited patiently, and in due time received a letter from Cardinal Antonelli acknowledging receipt of the valentine and epistle, which had afforded His Holiness much gratification. The letter was in French. The young ladies were delighted to get an epistle from such an exalted prelate. However, another post brought back their valentine, with the Pope's blessing beautifully written upon it in Italian. His Holiness had not been accustomed to such *souvenirs*, and thought it would be doubly valuable returned with his benediction. The young ladies were immensely pleased, and are now having the documents lithographed for preservation—the originals to be given to the girl who suggested the affair. It may be added that neither of the young ladies has either taken down her chignon or shortened her dress one-eighth of an inch; the whole matter having been entered into as a joke, although it may seem to some that for a few girls to hoax His Holiness Pope Pius IX., and his great lord cardinal of a secretary, was hoaxing in rather high quarters."

WITH reference to a story which has appeared in several English papers under the heading of "The Warwickshire Scandal," we read in the *Birmingham Daily Post* of "A few days ago we stated that a report, seriously affecting a family of note in South Warwickshire, was current in Leamington and the neighbourhood. The family referred to was that of Sir Charles Mordaunt, and the report seriously affected the character of his lady. Since we noticed the affair, we have thought it our duty to ascertain how much of the report is founded on fact, and we find that the whole story with regard to the threatened break up of one of the great Warwickshire families has arisen from the incoherent expressions of Lady Mordaunt herself, when suffering from the immediate effects of her confinement; and that all else that has been based upon this statement is at present unsupported by any corroborative evidence. The lady has not, as was reported, left her home; and as this is so, it is probable that the threatened legal proceedings will not proceed beyond the stage of inquiry."

A RITUALISTIC PROCESSION.

AT St. Peter's Church, St. George's in the East, it was announced in the course of last week that on Good Friday there would be in the forenoon a series of services in the church, and in the afternoon a procession of "The Way of the Cross" through the parish with litanies, hymns, and short addresses. No one seemed to know precisely what this indicated. At 4 o'clock, however, the church being tolerably full, the Rev. C. F. Lowder, the incumbent, who was in a plain cassock, and accompanied by Mr. Stath am, his curate, and another clergyman, entered, and kneeling before a large cross draped in black which stood on the high altar, said one or two short prayers. The clergy and congregation then proceeded to the courtyard of the church, a large crowd having meanwhile assembled outside the gates. Mr. Lowder having invited as many as chose to come in, delivered a short address on the leading characteristics of the day, and a special Litany was sung. Then a procession was formed, consisting of choristers, clergy, and such others as were inclined to join it. Preceding it was a person who held on high a gold cross veiled, and this was carried before the clergy during the whole of the ceremony of the day. Having moved up Old Gravel-lane, near the iron-bridge of the London Dock, Mr. Lowder and those who followed made a halt at the corner of Worcester-street. Addressing the people, he said they were going that day through the painful stations of the Way of the Cross. Of the first he had spoken in the court-yard before they started. The second station in the Way of the Cross was when Christ received his cross and when he was condemned to death. On this point he delivered an impassioned address, in which he showed how every disciple of Christ received his cross in the world. At its close the procession reformed, the upraised veiled cross being as before carried in front, and the choristers and sympathizers with the movement singing the hymn, "Jesus, Refuge of the Weary." Passing down Worcester-street the procession again halted at a place called Greyhound-court, and here Mr. Lowder said the third station in the Way of the Cross was that in which Christ fell under the weight of the cross. On this he preached with great fervour, showing how men were continually falling through sin and temptation. Then another movement was made, the hymn, "Oh, come and mourn with me awhile," being solemnly sung. The next halt was made in Tench-street, Mr. Lowder said the fourth station on the Way of the Cross was when Christ was met by his mother when he was coming out of Jerusalem. On this he founded an energetic appeal to mothers, of whom there were at least 100 before him with babies in their arms. Down Bond-street they came within half a dozen yards of Wapping Church, a narrow street dividing the parish of Wapping and St. Peter's. Here Mr. Lowder delivered an address on the fifth station, in which the cross was laid upon Simon of Cyrene. Christ had fallen down, under the weight of His cross, and his cruel persecutors, rather then lose the sight of His death, made a poor countryman bear it. The influence of the cross penetrated his heart, and on this incident Mr. Lowder founded his instruction. Then passing down Lowenbank-street to the north of Wapping Church, the procession halted at the corner of Arabour and Hopeall-ley. Mr. Lowder said the fifth station of the cross (this repetition caused some confusion in the other arrangements) was that in which the women coming out from the crowd, and seeing the sad face of Jesus and his exhausted state, gave him a cloth to wipe his face. It had been said that the impression of His face was made upon that cloth. The next halt was at the corner of King-street, where Mr. Lowder spoke of the sixth station where Jesus fell a second time. Then on a large open space, at the end of King-street, he spoke of the eighth station of the cross—the women of Jerusalem weeping for Christ. A little further on he spoke of the ninth station, when Christ fell a third time after having nearly reached the top of Mount Calvary. At Wapping-wall Mr. Lowder spoke of the tenth station on the Way of the Cross, that of Jesus stripped of his garments at the place of execution; and further on the eleventh station, on which Christ was laid on the cross. The procession then moved to Calvert-street, and here Mr. Lowder spoke of the twelfth station, the death of Christ after hanging for three hours on the cross, and the thirteenth station, that of Christ taken down from the cross. This concluded the circuit of the parish in which just three hours were occupied, and the vast mass of persons who had by this time assembled, and many of whom had followed Mr. Lowder throughout, sang with great vigour Toplady's hymn, "Rock of ages, cleft for me." The procession then moved into the court-yard of the church, where Mr. Lowder spoke briefly on the fourteenth stage of the Way of the Cross—"Christ taken down to the grave," and then pronounced the Benediction. Immediately afterwards the church was crowded, and evening service was commenced. During the whole of the circuit, although many hundreds of the lowest class of persons joined the procession, and hundreds more looked from the windows of the thickly-tenanted houses along the route, not a single offensive word towards Mr. Lowder and his party was used.—*Times.*

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay,	Rangoon,	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Shanghai.
Akyab.,	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	2s. 1	8d. per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11	15/16d. "
3 do.	at 1s. 11	13/16d. "
2 do.	at 1s. 11	11/16d. "
1 do.	at 1s. 11	9/16d. "
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11	1/16d. "

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. do.	6 do. 5 "
Do. do.	12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady other Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities 1/4 per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1/4 per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home 1/2 per cent. in charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, 1/4 per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 27th April 1869. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ENGLISH and EUROPEAN NEWS, "THE MAIL."

A Paper containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the "Times," and is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per copy.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE LAST TWO MAILS.

Appleby's Illustrated Handbook of Machinery and Iron-work	Rs. 8 0
Fun, vol. 8	2 13
Wrinkles, or Hints to Sportsmen	2 8
Balzac's Contes Drolatiques	8 0
Engineering Facts and Figures for 1868	2 8
Things worth Knowing	1 0
Nystroms's Mechanics	4 12
Trollope's Phineas Finn, 2 vols	15 12
A Girl of the Period	0 10
Phillip's Horse and Man...	1 9
Wells, On Long, Short, and Weak Sight	3 12
English, French, and Italian, 2 vols.	11 0
Wallace's The Malay Archipelago, 2 vols	15 0
Chaffer's Chefs D'oeuvre of the Industrial Arts	10 0
Guizot's St. Louis and Calvin	2 8
The Clyffords of the Clyffe	1 4
Carpenter's Human Physiology (New edn.)	17 8
Early years of the Prince Consort ('69 edn.)	4 12
The Child's Popular Fairy Tales	4 12
Songs for the Little Ones	4 12
Harry's Ladder to Learning	4 12
Irvine's Annals of our Time	11 4
Hooper's Physicians Vade Mecum (new edn.)	7 12
The Lady's Equestrian Guide	9 8
Prendergast's Criminal Procedure Code (new edn.)	15 0
Bellow's Philosophy of Eating	3 0
Do. How not to be Sick	3 10
Meadows's Treatment of Eruptions	1 5
The Velocipede and how to use it	0 0
Delamere's Wholesome Fare	5 10
Forsyth's The Sporting Rifle	4 12
Barber's The Crack Shot...	5 6
Official Monthly Army List, (for March)	1 0
Thackeray's The Newcomes	4 12
Elliott's Obstetric Clinic...	11 4
Creasy's History of England, Vol. I.	8 0
Wordsworth's Sermons on History of the Church in Ireland	3 12
The Great Convent Case...	0 8
St. Paul's Magazine, Vols. 1, 2, and 3...	4 12
Brakespeare, or the Fortunes of a Free Lancer	3 12
Baldwin's Pre-Historic Nations...	3 0
Kohn's Iron and Steel Manufacture	19 12
Grant's Dick Rodney...	1 4
Wordsworth's Poetical Works	5 10
The Life of Disraeli and Gladstone	each 0 10
London Journal, Vol. 47	3 0
The Works of Sterne...	2 4
Hill, on Syphilis...	10 0
Barton, on the Nature and Treatment of Syphilis	4 8
Acton, on the Reproductive Organs	6 10
" on Prostitution	6 10
Walker's and Webster's Illustrated Dictionary, new edn...	0 10
The Primeval Man. By the Duke of Argyll	3 0
Classic Tales	2 4
Waltzes—Maiden Hair, Il Bacio, Beautiful for Ever...	each 2 0
Quadrilles—Jolly King Christmas, Hit and Miss...	each 2 0
Galops—Skedaddle, and Croquet	each 1 8
Exeter Hall for March	0 10
Czerny's 101 Exercises for the Piano	5 0
Plays—The Swiss Swains, Happy Pair, The Tyrant, The Slave the Victim and the Tar, The Port Admiral, Brigandzio the Brigand	each 5 0

The above are priced at ten annas per shilling; a liberal discount will be allowed on all cash transactions.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole Surviving Partner of
Bombay, 14th April, 1869. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., *Agents.*

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., *Agents.*

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
BRAUNBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.
CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.
CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.
CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.
CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.
GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.
GENEVA, best Dutch.
HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.
JOHANNISBERGER, a rècherché Cabinet Wine
LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
MOSELLE NONPAREIL and MUSCATEL, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
MACON, cheap dinner Burgundy.
NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.
SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.
TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders.)

Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.
WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
XERES or SHERRY WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.
ZARA, MARASCHINO DI, a choice Italian Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozens, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842;
AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

CLARET FOR SALE, to close a consignment, a fine Breakfast Claret, sound and clear.

Per dozen quarts ..... Rs. 9 8

Also for sale, Champagne (Moët and Chandon) Brandies, Vermouth, &c., &c. Apply to

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.,
3 Bazaar Gate Street.

JAMES MUIR & SON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE.—A consignment of the above just landed, in good condition, is for sale at the following prices:—

Quarts (in casks of 4 doz.)	Rs. 4 8 per doz.
Pints (do. do.)	3 8 "

Apply to the Godown-keeper at PEEL, CASSELS' & Co.'s, Forbes Street, 22nd April, 1869.

FOR SALE,

by the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs.	30 per dozen.
Do. Port	"	30 "
Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe	"	17 "
Do. Do. St. Jullien	"	12 "
Do. Brandy	"	16 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE.

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	at Rs.	42 per doz
Do. Do. Pts	"	20 "
Do. Moselle ..... Qts.	"	42 "
Do. Brandy	"	30 "
Do. Sherry	"	25 "
Do. Claret	"	23 "
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry ...	"	27 "
Do. Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	"	30 "
Ronaldson's Sherry	"	22 "
Port Wine of 1815	"	30 "
Do. of 1847	"	24 "

REMINGTON & Co.

APOLLO WAITING and REFRFSHMENT ROOMS, APOLLO BUNDER.—For sale, by the undersigned, just landed in prime condition—

Ex "Rohilla"—Guinness's extra Foreign Stout, bottled by E. and I. Burke, Dublin. Price for quarts Rs. 5-8 and pints Rs. 3-12 per dozen.

Ex "British Sovereign"—Allsopp's India Pale Ale, bottled by F. Friend & Co., quarts only Rs. 5-4 per dozen.

Ex "City of Venice"—Tennant's India Pale Ale, quarts Rs. 5-4 and pints Rs. 3-8 per dozen.

T. HAMMOND,
23rd April, 1869. Lessee Apollo Refreshment Rooms.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

By every weekly Steamer.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Ham, Pale, Prime Plump, per lb.	1 0	1 2
Ham, Smoked	1 0	1 2
Bacon, Streaky Flitch	1 1	1 3
Cheese, double Gloster, in cut	1 0	1 2
Cheese, Berkley, Chedder and North Wilts, each from 60 to 70 lbs.	1 0	1 2
Cheese, finest Stilton, each 10 to 16 lbs.	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE MILK,

condensed by the

ANGL